3896

ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT MUSEUM SERIES

No. 3

QUTUB SHAHI COINS IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

BY

Md. Abdul Wali Khan,

Keeper of the Coins

Hyderabad Museum.

राज्य संग्रहालय
क्रम 3896
प्राप्ति तिथि —
State Museum, Library

پیوستہ بلعنتِ الٰہی تعیردہِ فلوسِ شاہی

Paivasta ba La'nate Ilahi — Ta'yeer Dah Fuloos-i-Shahi

God's Curse be on him who finds fault with Royal Fuloos

737.
K Q

General Editor
Sri N. Ramesan, M.A.,I.A.S.,
Director of Archaeology.

Published by
The Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

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PREFACE

A few years ago a hoard consisting of 218 Qutub Shahi copper coins was received in the Museum. This hoard was discoverd while the foundatoin of 7th Battalian near Golkonda fort was being laid. This appears to have been buried by an oil merchant since some measures were also found along with this hoard. Most of the coins were of the time of Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah and six were of the time of Mohd. Qutub Shah (the 6th ruler).

Prior to the receipt of this hoard, we were of the opinion, that among the hoards of the copper coins of Qutub Shahis in the Cabinet of Hyderabad Museum, except the coins of Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda and Hyderabad Mint, and the coins of Abdulla Qutub Shah some with the legend Abdulla Badshah Gazi, and some without any legend issued in 1068 A. H., there were no other coins belonging to other kings of this dynasty. But the above discovery of Mohd. Qutub Shah coins threw further light, and I was fully confident, that a systematic examination of the hoards of 'copper coins, in the Museum, would produce good results.

In connection with the Session of the Indian History Congress held at Nagpur in the yeor 1950, I was advised by the Director of Archaeology, to prepare photographic charts of the Indian coins, during the ages, i. e. from Satavahana to Asafjahi dynsty which ruled over this part of Deccan. I happened to select the coins in respect of those dynasties.

On completion of the photographic charts, I had recommenced the detailed examination of the copper hoards with a view to compile a catalogue relating to Qutub Shahi dynasty. This detailed examination brought to light some rare coins of Qutu Shahi Sultans i.e. those of Jamsheed Qutub Shah, Subhan Qutub Shah, Mohd. Qutub Shah, Abdulla Qutub Shah. Besides this. other published coins of Qutub Shahi dynasty have also been selected by me for this catalogue. Upto now no catalogue of Qutub Shahi coins has been published and I have selected 385, coins of this dynasty of kings, out of a total of 65,000 copper coins belonging to various dynasties, that are available in the Hyderabad Museum. The preparation of this catalogue has involved hard and systematic effort for eight years. All the photographs that are included in this cataloge have been prepared by myself.

Only a few articles have so far been published in the Journals and Periodicals about Qutub Shahi coins. The interesting article of Maj. Haig, Mr. R. Burn Dr. P. M. Joshi and Sri Hurmuz Kaus are worthy to be mentioned. Dr. Joshi has thrown light over the coins which were current in the Qutub Shahi kingdom during the reign of Mohd. Qutub Shah and his successors. The articles of Mr. Hurmuz Kaus published in the Numismatic Circular London in 1955 also throw light on the Qutb Shahi coins.

I am deeply thankful to Sri N. Ramesan. M. A., I. A. S., the present Director of Archaeology, Government of Andhra Pradesh, who besides his multifarious other duties. has taken keen interest towards the completion of this catalogue and the successful completion of this work, is also due to his interest in the matter. I am also grateful to Sri S. Ramayya, I. A. and A. S., Financial Adviser, Nagarjunasagar Control Board, for his full co-operation and help in the preparation of this catalogue. Sri Dharam Singh, Sri A. Raziq. Sri R. Narayana, Sri S. Rama Kantham, my colleagues, have rendered full assistance in this, and I am thankful to them for their co-operation. My thanks are also due to Sri Abdul Rahman, Numismatic mechanic of the museum, for the preparation of the ink impressions and drawings of the coins.

Mohd. Abdul Wali Khan

Hyderabad-Dn. Dated: 1-3-1961.

FOREWORD

This catalogue on the Qutub Shahi coins, is the third of the series of Publications on the coins, that are available in the Government Museum at Hyderabad, the other two being a catalouge on the Punch-marked coins of the Government Museum, Hyderabad by Sri Parameshwari Lal Gupta, M.A ,Ph.D. and a catalogue on the Satavahana coins by Dr. M. Rama Rao.

The Qutub Shahi kings were well known rulers who ruled in the late medieval centuries over the portion now included in the Andhra Pradesh. Though they were all Muslims, they evinced keen interest in the welfare of the people, and Telugu art and literature owe much to the patronage of these kings. Akkanna and Madanna are household names in Andhra and these were very high officers in the service of the Qutub Shahi kings. The Rama temple at Bhadrachalam enjoyed munificent donations from these kings. These kings identified themselves with the people of the land, and so endeared themselves to them that they came to be considered not as foreigners, but as part and parcel of the country.

The Government Museum at Hyderabad has about 65,000 copper coins in its hoards, and these have been very systematically examined and analysed by Sri Md. Abdul Wali Khan, the author of the present monograph, who has selected 385 represensative coins of the Qutub Shahis for the purpose of this catalogue. Sri Mohd. Abdul Wali Khan has spent nearly eight years of very hard work and research in this, and the present catalogue is a result of his efforts in this field. He is a specialist in almost all the coins of the Deccan, and particularly so of the Muslim coins. Coming as it does from him, the present catalouge can be accepted to be authoritative.

A short general paper on the political history of the Qutub Shahi kings has been prepared by Sri S. Ramakantham, Assistant Curator of the Government Museum, Hyderabad, and his short paper has also been added on to the catalogue.

The catalogue had to be printed in great hurry, and our thanks are due to all, including the Vir Milap Printers, who have laboured hard in bringing out this catalogue successfully. We hope to follow this by several other catalogues of other dynasties of Andhra in the next year.

N. RAMESAN,
Director of Archaeology
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad-Dn.

Hyderabad-Dn.

1st March, 1961

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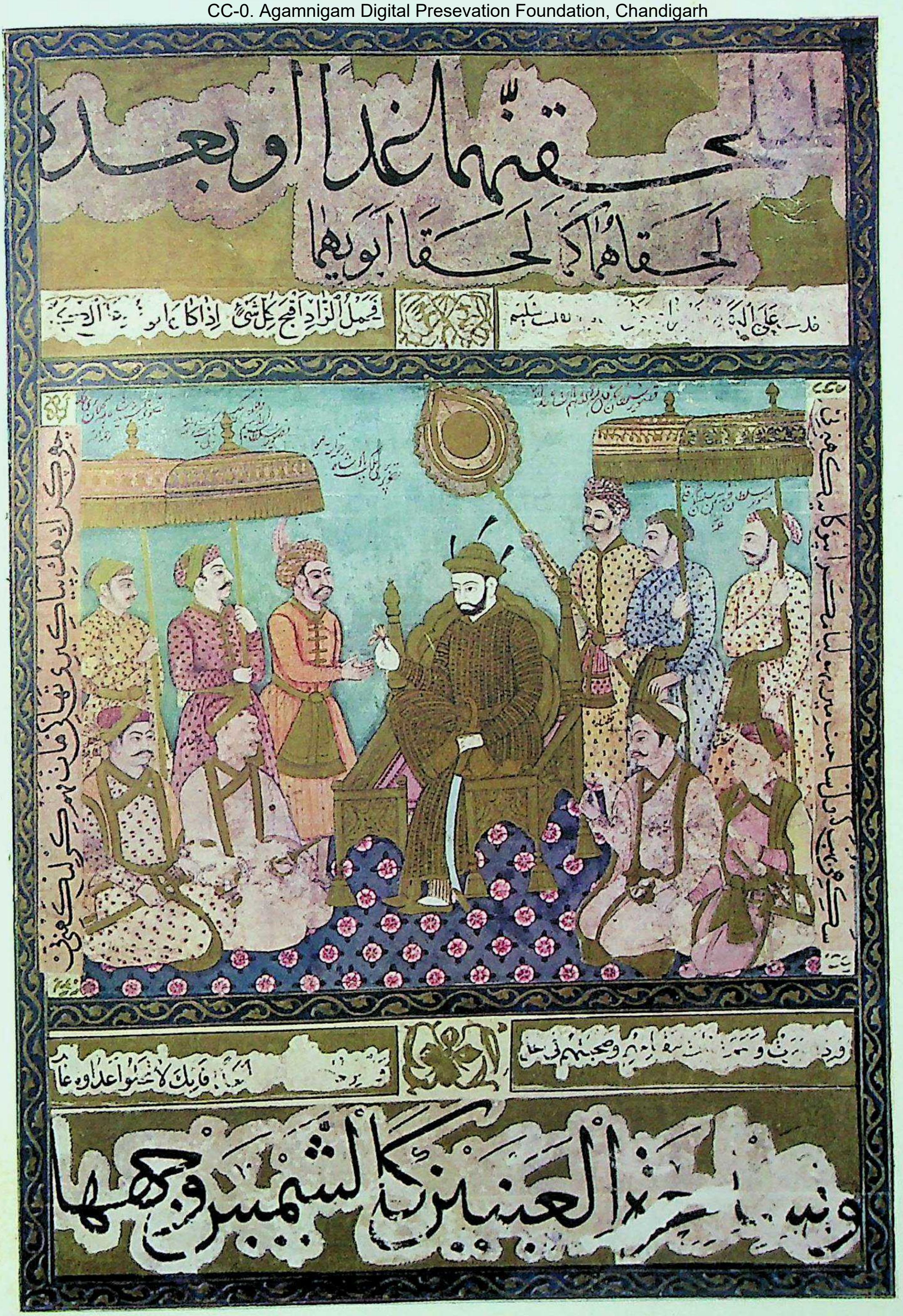
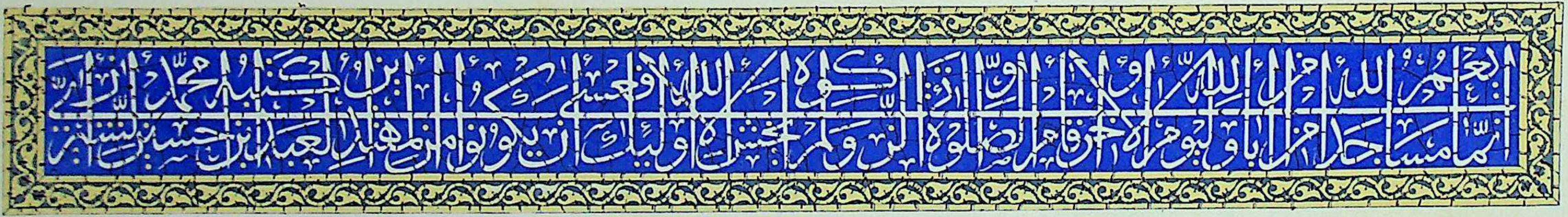


Qutub Shahi Kings: Deccan School.

1. Sultan Quli Qutub-ul-Mulk (Bade Malik Badshah) seated on the throne.
2. Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah (standing with folded hands).
3. Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (seated right to the throne).
4. Jamsheed Qutub Shah (seated right to Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah).
5. Muhammad Qutub Shah (seated left to the throne).
6. Abdullah Qutub Shah (seated left to Muhammad Qutub Shah)

The other figures holding Royal Umbrellas are shown standing in the minature.


إنما يعمر مساجد الله من آمن بالله واليوم الآخر وأقام الصلوة وآتى الزكوة ولم يخش إلا الله فعسى أولئك أن يكونوا من المهتدين

QUTUB SHAHI CALLIGRAPHY : Mosaic Tile Work.

Begam's Mosque Mughalpura, Hyderabad City.

INTRODUCTION

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS

1. Introduction:

With the fall of the Satavahana dynatsy in the 3rd century A. D. the solidarity maintained by it in the Deccan broke and South India was again split up into many small principalities. It was again under Pulakesin II. that the Deccan came to be united and more particularly under his brother Kubja Vishnu Vardhana some kind of political unity was brought about in coastal Andhra. This Eastern Chalukyan dynasty also came to an end in the 12th century A.D and again a period of political disintegration followed. Later on, the suzerainty in the Deccan was divided among three dynasties of the south viz. the Yadavas of Devagiri, the Hoyasala Ballalas of Dwarasamudra and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. The Kakatiyas of Warangal were famous rulers who ruled over the whole of Andhra Desa between 12th and 13th centuries. Under the Kakatiyas the Andhra emerged out as a separate cultural unit. Andhras owe much to the Kakatiyas, particularly to Rudra Deva, Rudrama Devi, and Pratapa Rudra Deva under whom their culture reached its zenith. But this great political unit was broken again by the Tughlaq invasions in 1323 and Kakatiya empire fell. The fall of the Kakatiyas, the Yadavas and Ballalas gave a shattering blow to the Deccan solidarity.

A glimpse of the social life in these disturbed days is given in the Vilasa-copper plates*. We have further information from the epigraphs of Addanki Vemareddy in Mallavaram of Ongole Taluk, and Kalani Rudradeva's Santhamagulur epigraph. From these it may be seen that within a short period after the fall of the Kakatiyas, the spirit of independence of the vanquished rose again, and the resurgence of the Andhras gathered momentum under the Musunoori Chieftains who asserted their Independence and who by 1336 A. D. were strong enough to defy the Muslim authority in the south. But this proved to be very short lived, for, the dissensions that soon broke out among them, forced them to bow down again, before the Muslim invaders of the North.

The establishment of the Bahmani Sultanate in the Deccan helped to preserve the local traditions, because firstly, the weak Bahmani State could not firmly establish her power on the far flung provinces; and secondly, the State which was divided into two or three provinces, gave ample scope for the local forces to assert themselves. Two able leaders, Harihara and Bukka, appeared on the scene and under their guidance the foreign domination was thrown over, and the mighty Vijayanagar empire came to be established. Under the patronage of the Vijayanagar kings, Telugu culture reached its highest water mark, and it is well described as the Augustan age of the Telugu literature**. But the glory of the empire lasted only for two centuries, and in 1564–65, the Muslim confederacy united in opposition to it, and at the battle of Rakshasa Tangadi popularly known as the battle of Talikota, dealta shattering blow to it, which sealed the fate of the glorious and mighty Vijayananagar empire.

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* Telugu vignana Sarvaswamu edited by M. Soma Sekhara Sarma.

** Krishnaswamy Iyangar. "History of South India"

The Telugu people were again united under the Qutub Shahis of *Golconda*. Their close association with the local people is well known. The *Qutb Shahi* rulers created a congenial atmosphere for the growth of the Telugu culture. The Telugu subjects of the Qutub Shahis never considered the Sultans as aliens, for the latter identified themselves with the local culture and traditions.

2. Sultan Quli Qutub Shah :

The Qutub Shahi dynasty held sway over the Andhra Desa from the beginning of the 16th century to the end of the 17th century. The founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, was a scion of the defunct Royal family of Hamdan. His ancestors who belonged to the Qra Qunilu tribe (Black sheep) had a glorious background in Persia and Transoxonia. But this tribe was over-powered by the Aquenus tribe (white sheep) with the result that Sultan Qutub's father and grand-father lost their authority. This much we know for certain, that Sultan Quli's father, Qasim Quli and his father Pir Quli belonged to an illustrious family of Turkistan. Qutub Shahi historions also tell us the same story.

Sultan Quli's migration to Deccan is romontic. Since the Qra Qunilu tribe, lost its hold in Turkistan and came under the Aquenus tribe, Sultan Quli and his uncle Alla Quli, were sent away to India to try their fortune there. Some historians believe that they came to the south to trade in horse. They base this theory on the fact that when Sultan Quli visited the Bahmani Court, he presented to the Sultan Mohammad Shah III, a number of best breed Persian horses. But even if he came as an adventurer, it would not have been strange, if he had so presented himself, to the king. As we learn from Persian History that the Qra Qunila tribe was on the decline at that time, we may conclude that he came here to try his fortune. The reign of Mohammad Shah Bahmani, in whose time Sultan Quli came to the Deccan, was a period of large scale immigration of foreigners, who were generously welcomed by the Bahmani Sultans.

From the available information that we have it would appear that Sultan Quli should have entered the Bahmani court during the time of Mohammad Shah III. This is, however contradicted by Ferishta, who places his arrival at the Bahmani court at the time of Mohmmad Shah Laskari. By dint of merit and ability, Sultan Quli won the heart of Mohammad Shah III. He made his services to the State so indispensable in the eyes of the Sultan, that he was persuaded to stay on in India permanently, even though brighter days dawned on Hamdan. He was very soon enlisted in the body of the favourites. As Ferishta says he owes all his greatness to his own intellectual and military ability. The political insurrections that broke out soon after in 1487, were put down by him either by conciliation or by intimidation, and these acts of his, added much to his reputation, and helped him to improve his future.

When Qutub-ul-Mulk the Governor of Telengana died in 1493, Sultan Quli was appointed in his place with the title of Qutub-ul-Mulk, which thereafter continued to be his family title, until the fall of the empire. To the original Telengana Provinces, were added Golconda and Warangal also, during his Governorship.

Since the time of Mohammad Shah Laskari, the foreigners came to enjoy a privileged position in the Bahmani court. The local people, who were thus disgusted made an attempt to revolt. This attempt however failed due to the timely help that came from Sultan Quli, and all the local insurrections were successfully put down. But it was an irony of fate, that the foreigners in whom the king reposed the utmost confidence, gradually asserted their independence in their own provinces, and established themselves as independent rulers. The declaration of independence by Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Berar, in 1489 A. D. started the disruption of the empire. Golkonda, however remained loyal till the beginning of the 16 th century. This may be due to two reasons. Sultan Quli was appointed as Governor of Telengana only in 1496 and he had no time to establish himself well. Also Sultan Quli might not have liked to raise his hand against his own patron, who had given him all help at a time of dire need. However Sultan Quli for all practical purposes was equally independent as any other Bahmani State, that seceded from the centre, although he was regularly paying tributes to the Bahmani court. According to Ferishta's version, Sultan Quli declared independence in 1512 A.D. But since historians are all agreed about the unswering loyalty of the Sultan to his patron, till his death, it is probable, that he should have declared independence soon after the death of Mohammad Shah III in 1518. A. D. The Epigraph at Masjid–i–Saba testifies the same date.

Either in military strategy or in administrative ability, very few people can equal him. He ruled over Telengana for over forty years, and for 20 years, he directed the State craft from within the Bahmani court. During his tenure of office, as a ruler, he greatly developed Golconda, and made it his capital. By 1543, he extended his sway up to Masulipatam in the East. The scattered parts of Andhra Desa, were all brought under one ruler, which brought unity and strength to the State. Sultan Quli was revered as "Bare Malik" (Bada Malik) the Great king by his Telugu subjects.

The capital city of Golconda was renamed as Muhammadnagar by Sultan Quli. Although he declared independence in 1518, he did not issue coins in his own name. However, he issued Bahmani coins from the Golconda Mint in the name of his Patron.

3. Jamsheed Qutub Shah — 1543 - 50 A. D.

As Sultan Quli was ruling up to the age of 99 years, his third son Yar Quli Jamsheed Khan, better known as Jamsheed Quli got murdered his father in 1543, in the cathedral mosque, when he went to offer his prayers. He ruled for 7 years. He ascended the throne in 1543. His patricidal crime did not give him peace of mind, and he was looked down upon, by all his subjects. Despite all his weaknesses, he was a valiant fighter of courage and ability. He had in addition a literary bent of mind. By 1547, the complete disruption of the Bahmani State, was an established fact, and there grew up mutual jealousy among the five Bahmani States, each trying to fight out the other and absorb it. The plan of the three big States viz. of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda to dismember the State of Bidar and partition it, and also cow down the Vijayanagar Raya ended in failure due to the mutual jealousies of the Deccan Soverigns.

The first of the Qutub Shahi Sultans to issue coins in his own name is the second Sultan Jamsheed Qutub Shah. His coins that are available, are all copper ones. The coins which were issued from the Golconda mint, bear the name of Mohammadnagar, Golconda. Thus it is evident from this, that the change of name by Sultan Quli from Golconda to Mohammadnagar was still in use.

The weight of the coins varies widely (104 G, to 166 G). The size of the coin also varies from. 70″ to. 80″. They are all in round shape. The legend inscribed is in Arabic struck at Mohamadnagar (Golconda).

4. Subhan Quli — 1550 A. D.

The death of Jamsheed Quli in 1550 plunged the State once again into turmoil. The new king nominated was a minor or according to some authors, 'a babe in arms'. The dowgar queen Bilqees Zaman rose to the occasion and tried to establish her son with the help of foreign cliques on the throne. But it was of no avail, and the Deccani party invited Ibraheem to come to Golconda, and rescue the State from the danger of collapse. Thus the six months rule of Subhan Quli was momentous though eventless.

We have got evidence that during that very short period he was firmly established on the throne. We have got one coin of Subhan Quli issued in his name from the Golconda mint. Some authors had hitherto entertained doubts about the very accession of Subhan Quli to the throne, because no coin in his name has been issued. The argument was reasonable because his immediate predecessor had started issuing coins in their own name from the mint of Golconda, and if at all Subhan had really ascended the throne, he would have issued the coins in his own name. We have now got one coin of Subhan Quli issued in his own name, and it has been included in this Catalouge. The coin is a rare one and is very important one, as it gives us clear proof of the reign of the boy king Subhan Quli, though it was short lived.

5. Ibraheem Qutub Shah - 1550-80 A. D.

The accession of Ibraheem Quli Qutub Shah to the throne is a thrilling episode in the history of Golconda. His accession came about through a revolution. Ibraheem was the 6th son of Sultan Quli, who was the Governor of Devarcunda at the time of his father's death. His intellectual attainments and shrewdness marked him, as the best fitted to ascend the throne, so that when Jamsheed took the reigns of administration through blood and iron, the presence of Ibraheem even in exile, was a serious stumbling block for his stability. All the efforts of Jamsheed to weed him out were foiled by the flight of Ibraheem to the court of Vijayanagar. However he made an unsuccessful attempt to seize the throne by force of arms in alliance with the Barid Shah of Bidar. Rama Raya who was the then defecto ruler of Vijayanagar, gave him asylum, and Ibraheem stayed for over 7 years at the Vijayanagar court. Vijayanagar was then the most civilized and best administered State. As such it is no wonder that it should have greatly impressed the Qutub Shahi prince. Thus in these 7 years of exile though a testing period for him, he got himself well trained in the State-craft and diplomacy, in the court of Vijayanagar, under the able guidance of Rama Raya.

At the time of the accession of Subhan Quli the loyalty of the Grandees in the court, was divided between the supporters of Subhan, which consisted broadly of the foreign nobles, and the supporters of Ibraheem which was composed mainly of the Deccani party. The majority sided the cause of Ibraheem and they sent letters to him entreating him to descend on Golkonda and seize the throne. With such popular backing behind him he proceeded towards Golconda receiving throughout an enthusiastic reception. Taking Golconda easily he imprisoned Subhan Quli the ruler, and Daulat Quli another claimant to the throne and a brother of Ibraheem. The accession of Ibraheem heralded a happy and prosperous era of allround progress in the history of Golconda.

By the time, he assumed the reins of the administration, the control of the central Government over the far flung provincies was only nominal, and there was the fear of their seceding from the Central authority. More than that, the interior parts of the State as well as its borders were harassed by hands of robbers. So the first task of Ibraheem was to curb these anti-social elements and restore order. The techniques of administration which he learnt at Vijayanagar court, stood him in good stead in the reorganisation of the administration of the States. As Prof. Siddique quotes from Shirazi "he marked a unique power of organisation, and a sense of high discipline and royal prestige. Even the mighty kings......lack these merits."

In order to achieve better control over his kingdom, he maintained efficient reporters, and deployed them all over the country, who brought to the king a true and faithful picture of happenings at all corners of the State.

He is the first king among the Deccani Sultans to employ such methods and this might have been the result of his association with the Vijayanagar court, which was strictly run on Kautilya's system of State Craft. His sense of justice found expression in the development of a proper judiciary and an efficient police Department. By meeting out deterrant corporal punishments to criminals, all traces of crime were eradicated. The disappearance of robber pest completely, greatly increased trade and commerce. To safeguard the frontiers from any hostile acts of neighbours, the whole military administration was reorganised. The fort of Golconda was strengthened with a double rampart. Ibraheem also constructed the Husain Sagar tank.

At this time, many changes of momentous importance were fast taking shape in the field of foreign policy of Deccan. A league of the Mahammadan powers was being formed to cow down the mighty Vijanagar empire. The dismemberment of Bahmani State sowed the seeds of dissension among the Sultans, and they were anxions to gain superiority each one for himself with the result they could not pay much attention to the expansionist policy of the Vijayanagar empire. Krishna Deva Raya was thus able to annex Raichur, and Mudgal, which were the bone of contention from the inception of a separate State. The Sultans looked towards the Rayas of Vijayanagar as an ally, with whose help they wanted to destroy each other. So the power of the Rayas had so increased that it came to be a potential threat to their very integrity.

From the very early times the States of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar were at loggerheads for the possession of Sholapur. In their perpetual warfare, Kandesh on the north and Vijayanagar on the south, always tried to fish in the troubled waters. Although Qutub Shahis had established themselves well on the throne by 1496 still Sultan Quli did not like to make any aggressive acts, though once or twice he was forced to take up arms against the Rayas of Vijayagar, (1530) and against Bijapur which invested Koilconda from Golconda. But with the accession of Jamsheed this policy was changed and an active part was played in the inter- State wars. As he had his own misgivings about Ali Barid, he effected conciliation with Ahmadnagar through the mediation of Shah Tahir, who was a prominent political figure of that age. In 1558 an alliance was formed, on the eve of the death of Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur between Golconda and Ahmadnagar according to which Bijapur was to be dissolved and divided among Golconda and Ahmadnagar. Afraid of this intrigue, Adil Shah appealed to Rama Raya of Vijayanagar, who influenced Ibraheem to desist from taking that action. Rama Raya wrote to Ibraheem Qutb Shah 'be it known to your majesty that it is now years since the two courts of Bijapur and Ahmadnagar had been in a state of warfare, and that the balance of power between them was so equal, that although every year each of them had been in the habit of making campaigns on the others' frontiers, yet no advantage has accrued to either" and entreated him not to venture on his aggression. Since mutual affection existed between Ibrahim and Rama Raya, Ibraheem changed his mind. As Ibraheem joined the alliance against Ahmadnagar and participated in its invasion, Ahmadnagar could not face the overwhelming odds and Sultan Husain had to flee for his life from the capital. The excesses committed by the Hindu Sepoys of Rama Raya proved to be an eye opener to the Sultans of Deccan, who now realised the folly of wooing the Rayas and who were now determined to put down the growing power of the Rayas at all costs. According to the Bakhir of Ram Raja, said to have been written by one Ramjee Tirumalai, this is the immediate reason for the formation of the Confederacy against Vijayanagar. As Iyangar tells us, on the whole 'The account given in Bakhir seems credible at least in outline".

Each of the four Sultans now recognised the threat from Rama Raya in the presence of a common peril.

Mustafa Khan of Golconda seems to have been the Ambassador for the mutal negotiations between the erstwhile warring States, and he brought them together by mutual matrimonial alliances. The Muslim confederacy was complete and strong. Ali Barid also joined now. The four princes marched against Vijayanagar in Visakha Masa of 1564-65, and the memorable battle of Rakshasa Tangadi, called popularly the battle Tallikota was fought, which was one of the most decisive events in the history of the south India. This sealed the fate of the greatest empire of south India, and Vijayanagar never again rose to its original stature. The balance that this great empire was maintaining was upset, and the internal strife among the confederate members became ripe, and exposed them an easy prey to the Mughal invasions. As Prof. Nilakanta Sastry puts it, the confederacy of 1565 broke up immediately its object was gained, and it lacked the elements of permanance, as it was merely the result of the common dread of Vijayanagar. However this gave them a sigh of relief on the southern borders.

Thus the reign of Ibraheem Qutub Shah was marked by internal and external development, and during his reign the empire was established on a firm and steady basis. He ranks as the greatest of the Qutub Shahi Sultans.

Some scholars believe that Ibraheem was the first Sultan to issue coins in his own name in the Qutub Shahi line, but this is untenable as we have got one coin of Subhan Quli, and four coins of Jamsheed Quli who were his immediate predecessors. It was Jamsheed that first issued coins in his own name from the Golconda mint.

6. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah-1580-1612 A. D.

Ibraheem Qutub Shah died in 1580 and was succeeded by his third son to the throne. The historians have no account to give as to why the third son was preferred in preference to the elder two sons, even though he was very young. Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah, who succeeded his father at the tender age of sixteen was the most distinguished among all the sons. His prosperous and peaceful reign of 33 years is a proof of his ability and strength of character.

Despite his efforts to maintain peace, he was forced to take up arms. The efforts of both the Governor of Guntur and Sri Venkatapathi Raya of Penugonda to create trouble. was thwarted in time by the timely action taken by the boy king. All the revolts that arose were suppressed with an iron hand, and he soon usherd in, an era of peace and prosperity in the whole kingdom.

Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah was noted more for the all round progress that he achieved than for his military exploits. He laid the plan of the city of Hyderabad, which was adorned with magnificient buildings, gardens, tanks, etc. with all the rest of the amenities of a great city. The city was adorned with the Khuda Da'd Mahal, Mohammadi Garden etc. Tradition has it that the construction of the city of Hyderabad is a result of the love of Mohd Quli Qutub Shah for Bhagamati. It is also said that the construction of Puranapul was a result of the consummation of his love. After Mohd. Quli became king, he elevated her in the court, and the new city that was constructed in 1591 was named after her as Bhagnagar. A couplet composed by the king himself in Qutub Mushtari gives the same story. The coins of Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah no doubt bear the name of Share Hyderebad, but this by itself is no proof against Hyderabad being called Bhagnagar. The Mughal Historians as well as the foreign travellers, give credit to this royal romance. The foreign travellers like Travernier and Thevont who visited Golconda 50 years after the death of the Sultan Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah, still speak of Hyderabad as Bhagnagar and say that this name was widely prevalent among the commercial classes.

Literary advancement during this period was unprecedented not only in Urdu language but also in Persian, Arabic, and Telugu languages.

The aggressive designs of Ali Adil Shah I had brought about untold miseries on the war torn country of Bijapur. More than once there was a shake up of the balance of power. But his death in 1580 A. D. and the accession of Ibraheem Adil Shah to the throne dispelled all these fears. The battle of Naldrug in 1585 AD was the last sanguinary battle, and after this an era of peace ensued. A note-worthy feature of the battle was that Bijapur and Golconda became friends and continued so for more than 20 years to come.

The Mughal invasion of the south was meanwhile in progress. At the same time that Vijayanagar fell in the south, Malwa in the north was razed to the ground, and annexed to the Mughal empire. Since Akbar's aim was subjugation rather than annexation, he sent conciliatory commissions to the south. Khandesh used for peace. In the meantime Bhurhan II deserted the Mughal camp and became the king of Ahmadnagar. All the Deccan Sultans, gave evasive replies to the Mughal envoys, in answer to their demand for the acceptance of Mughal suzerainty. Unfortunately in 1594 Burhan II died, leaving a boy king. The result was the descent of the Mughal forces on Ahmednagar. But this trouble was averted due to the timely help of Chand Bibi, who came down to safeguard her paternal kingdom, and gave them a good leader in herself. The Mughals were overpowered by Chand Bibi, and the danger was averted for the time. However the Mughal designs were there and ended only with the fall of the Ahmadnagar Sultanate in 1600 A. D. In all these developments in Ahmadnagar, Md. Quli Qutub Shah lent his helping hand.

The reign of Md. Quli Qutub Shah was an epoch making one in the history of Golconda. Under him, there was allround development in the social, cultural, and literary fields. This period of 33 years is called the Golden age or the Augustan period in the history of Golconda.

7. Sultan Mohd. Qutub Shah - 1612—1626 A. D.

Sultan Mohd. Qutub Shah, the son of Mirza Mohammad, brother of Sultan Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah, was brought up with special care as befitting a royal prince. Mohd. Quli had no male issues to succeed him and had only a daughter. Thanks to the special training that he got, Mohd. Qutub Shah, became a sound administrator and a scholar. He married Hayat Bakshi Begum, the only daughter of the Sultan in 1607.

Sultan Mohd. Qutub Shah took over the reigns of administration in 1612. During his reign of 14 years he merely continued his uncle's policy. His predecessor had bequeathed him, a well established empire. Although the fears of Mughal invasion were threatening the northern borders of Ahmadnagar, yet the threat was still far enough, so as not to perturb the peace of the State.

He never interfered with the normal social customs. He constructed the Mecca–Masjid, besides Idgah and many palaces. He was a very learned man, and took keen interest in the diffusion of learning.

The fall of Ahmadnagar to the Moghals, was an eye opener to the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda. They realised that any hostile move towards the imperial court was fraught with danger, and began to adopt a conciliatory attitude, and maintained strict neutrality. But Ahmadnagar, found a great leader in Malik Ambar, who by his sagacity and faith brought about rejuvenation into that weak empire. He repulsed the three Mughal expeditions of 1610, 1611 and 1612, but however, was defeated in 1616, by the Mughals led by Shah Jahan and came to terms. But as soon as the threat passed away he resumed his activities and captured Ahmadnagar, Burhanpur and Tandu. Prince Kurram (Shah Jahan) led an expedition against him, and captured Ahmadnagar. The civil war that broke out between the father and son in the Mughal court between Shah Jahan and Jahangir and the subsequent fratricidal war, gave a respite to Malik Amber. In these Mughal expeditions on Ahmadnagar, the helping hand of the Sultan Muhammad was always present in order to safeguard the solidarity in the Deccan. Thus the reign of this Sultan, though eventless had great political consequences. He died in 1626.

8. Abdullah Qutub Shah — 1626 - 72.

When Sultan Mohd. Qutub Shah died in 1626, he was succeeded by his son Abdullah Qutub Shah. The whole administration was controlled by the King's mother Hayat Bakshi Begum, who was a woman of great talents and shrewd understanding, and who brooked no interference from any quarter. But soon the government passed into the hands of selfish officers. Mutual jealousy and discord were rampant. Mansur Khan, better known as Mir Jumla in Mughal history, was the ring leader, in creating trouble to the State. The easy going nature, and lack of initiative on the part of the king, were responsible for this. The king could not take any firm action. While vigorous military action should have been adopted, to curb the surging tides of Mughal progress into the south, it was unfortunate, that a Sultan like Abdullah who was not equal to it, was on the throne. Added to this, the great leader of Ahmadnagar Malik Amber died, and was succeeded by

Fat Khan his son an unworthy son of a great father. His weakness led to the dismemberment of the State of Ahmadnagar in 1635. This was a rude shock to Bijapur and Golconda as they had now to face the Mughal imperialists directly.

Emperor Shah Jahan, who was much indebted to the Sultans of Golconda for the material help they rendered him in his fight against his father, changed suddenly his attitude, and adopted a stern policy against Bijapur and Golconda, who were asked to pay large amounts of tributes. The alliance between Golconda Bijapur and Shahji could not function well, due to mutual suspicions. Bijapur and Shahji turned their banners against Golconda and the latter had no other alternative but to seek Mughal help, even at the cost of self prestige. The emperor imposed humiliating terms on Golconda. According to this, the Sultan of Golconda was obliged to read the name of the emperor in Qutuba and on the coins and had to pay very rich presents. Thus the weak policy of the Sultan of Golconda was mainly responsible for this humiliation, while Bijapur which fought against the Mughals single handed unto the last was left off with a more generous treaty. This treaty of subjection, was signed in 1636 and was soon ratified, and Golconda lost its independence, and was reduced to a dependency. As J. N. Sarkar remarks 'The affairs of Deccan were at last settled. The position of the emperor was asserted beyond challange, his boundaries clearly defined, and his suzerainty over the southern kingdoms was formally established".

After the ratification of the 1636 Treaty, the Qutub Shahi Sultan breathed a sigh of relief and devoted himself to territorial expansion in other directions. He subjected the Telugu region upto Vishakapatnam and Samarlakota. The other expedition that was sent to south, with the help of the English sepoys, conquered the impregnable fort of Kandikota, and defeated Raya of Chandragiri. Thus a large chunk of territory that yielded 40 lakhs of revenue to the state exchequer was conquered.

But in 1656 fresh troubles came from the Mughal frontiers. Aurangazeb a staunch Sunni came as the viceroy of Deccan for a second time. To him the existence of the semi-independent States of Bijapur and Golconda was an eye-sore. It is said also that Golconda was always in arrears of tribute, which was a pretext for Aurangazeb to attack it. Another excuse was found in the mal-treatment of Mir Jumla. This Mir Jumla who came first as a diamond merchant, came to occupy an important post, under Abdulla Qutub Shah. He carved out a principality for himself and was trying in terms of doing away with the king. The insolance and haughty behaviours of this man so annoyed the king that he ordered him to be imprisoned. Mir Jumla however managed to win the favour of Alamgir, who moved his forces, despite the repeated requests and concessions made by the Sultan. Alamgir sacked Hyderabad. At this juneture the Sultan appealed to the emperor who intervened and concluded a treaty by which the Sultan of Golconda, was obliged to pay Rs. 10 lakhs as war indemnity, and also to give his daughter in marriage to the Mughal prince Sultan Muhammad, who was to succeed to the Golconda throne after the Sultan. The Sultan was also to cede Ramgir. As Dattar puts it, by the treaty that was signed in 1656, the Qutub Shahis were again granted a lease of life for a few years more. Besides this Tavernier adds that Abdullah has also accepted the term to inscribe the palm of Shah Khan on the silver coins. From this it is evident that Qutub Shahis should have been minting silver coins also. Probably the coins of Shah Jahan issued in silver from Golconda mint should have been issued by Qutub Shahis in the name of the emperor in compliance with this clause of the 1656 treaty.

9. Abdul Hasan Tanasha — 1672—1687

The inglorious reign of Abdullah Qutub Shah came to an end in 1672 A.D. Abdullah had no male issue but had only three daughters. The first daughter was married to Syed Ahmed a noble man of Arabia; the second one was married to the mughal prince Md. Sultan; and the third daughter was married to Abdul Hasan Tanasha, whose antecedents are not clearly known. Although it is difficult to trace his ancestors, still we can safely say, from all the available evidence, that he was a kinsman of the Qutub Shahis.

The legal claimant to the throne after Abdulla was Mohd. Sultan son of Alamgir, I, as per the treaty of 1656. But as Mohd. Sultan was kept in prison by his father for his misconduct, his succession was not raised by the emperor. So normally Syed Ahmad the first son-in-law should have succeeded. By his loose temper and haughtiness, he alienated the sympathies of the grandees, with the result that there arose court factions between two claiments viz. Syed Ahmad and Abdul Hasan at the death of Abdullah. With the support of Syed Muzafer Musakhan and the two Hindu brothers Akkanna and Madanna, the opponents were out-witted and Abul Hasan became the king of Golconda on 21st April, 1672.

Abul Hasan assumed the reigns of administration at a very critical time, when the country was shaken by Maratha raids on the one hand, and the Mughal aggression on the other. But with steadiness and courage. he steered the state through difficult days, although he could not avoid the final crash of the empire. The final fall of Qutub shahis, was due more to extraneous reasons, than to his own personal defects. In the first place, he had to face the grave disloyalty of the high placed officers, whom he continuously replaced by more loyal people. Akkanna and Madanna who were elevated to the highest posts were extremely loyal to him, which was an asset to the very kingdom. In order to reorganise the whole administration, the provinces were brougt into close contact with the State, by his wide royal tours to the interior districts. During these royal tours he visited even the European settlements on the Eastern Coast, and bade them to strictly adhere to the royal Firmans; with the result that strict vigilance was imposed upon their activities. By abolishing the lease system of Revenue collection and by appointing officers paid from State funds, a very good incentive was given to agriculture. Diamond Industry became important in his time.

Despite the repeated warnings from the emperor not to align with Sivaji or Bijapur, Abul Hasan and his Ministers were of one mind in extending their helping hand to them. Whenever danger threatened the State of Bijapur, they took it up as a national cause and lent their help to it, to maintain the Deccan solidarity. Hence the Mughal aggressive designs were stopped at the battle of Malkhed. for some time But Bijapur could not show a united front under its boy king as it was divided among the court grandees.

The first half of Aurangazeb's reign was occupied with the events in Northern India. Although during this period the Deccani Sultans did not pose a big problem, the rise of the Marathas under the leadership of Sivaji, proved a serious menance to the very integrity of the empire. Notwithstanding the death of Sivaji in 1680 no progress could be achieved even against the Marathas. To add fuel to fire the flight of prince Akbar to the court of Shambaji later on and the subsequent alliance between the "Disturber of India" (Prince Akbar) and the infernal

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son of the infernal father (Shambaji) presented a serious threat to the Mughal designs, in the Deccan. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Aurangazeb patched up a hasty pact with Mewar in 1681 and proceeded towards the Deccan. Besides the Maratha menance, he had other reasons also for his journey to the Deccan. The rising power of Akkanna and Madanna the Hindu Ministers of the Sultan could not be tolerated by him. Besides the traditional alliance or rather the regard of the Qutub Shah's for the Persian court, was also serious, because the latter always wished for the fall of the Mughal rule in India. Besides these he also wanted to liquidate the Shiya rule of the Qutub Shahis. More than all these his main motive was the desire to enlarge his empire, throughout the length and breadth of India. For all these reasons Aurangazeb came down to Burhanpur in 1682, in order to subdue the Deccan and annex the whole peninsula to the Mughal empire, but he did not realise that Destiny was dragging him to the south to dig the grave of himself and of the empire.

While all these were fast taking place in the Mughal camp, Abul Hasan Tanasha, prepared the ground for an offensive by reinforcing and repairing all the important forts, and was well placed to face any eventuality.

After the fall of Bijapur in 1686, the turn of the Qutub Shahis came in 1687. The imperial forces marched on Golconda under the personal command of the emperor and laid seige to the fort. But the seige was a prolonged one, and the Qutub Shahis could sustain it for over eight months. Since all the efforts of the emperor to subdue it failed, he resorted to stratagem. Aurangazeb following the example of Akbar before Asirghar, made use of the golden key and captured the impregnable fortress of Golconda. With the fall of the fort, also fell the great Qutub Shahi State, and Abdul Hasan Tanasha was confined to the fort of Daulatabad.

As Gribble states "it must be acknowledged that he (Afdul Hassan) met his fortunes in the manner worthy of king". He is one of the best and ablest rulers that the Qutub Shahi dynasty produced. Even in the troublesome days, the cultural growth of the country was in no way hindered.

According to Eliphinstone and V. A. Smith the dismemberment of the Deccani Sultanates, was an impolitic act, for it freed the Marathas from the fetters of the local fear, so that the Maratha leaders could now focus all their attention on the Mughal Camp without the least fear from any quarter, which the Mughal imperialism could not effectively check.

Neither Abdullah Qutub Shah nor Abul Hasan Tanasha issued coins with their names.

Although autocracy was the recognised form of Government in India under the muslims rule it will not be correct to assume that the Qutub Shahis were despots. The Qutub Shahis insisted on the fitness of men to hold any high office, in the State. The choice of Akkanna and Madanna is the best testimony to prove this fact and the Sultan never wavered in his trust of them even in the most critical stages of his history. Being shrewd statesmen, and consummate scholors of political philosophy, these Sultans adopted whatever was felt necessary for the growth of good Government. Hence we find the adoption of espionage system by Ibraheem Qutub Shah, which might have largely been the result of his association with the

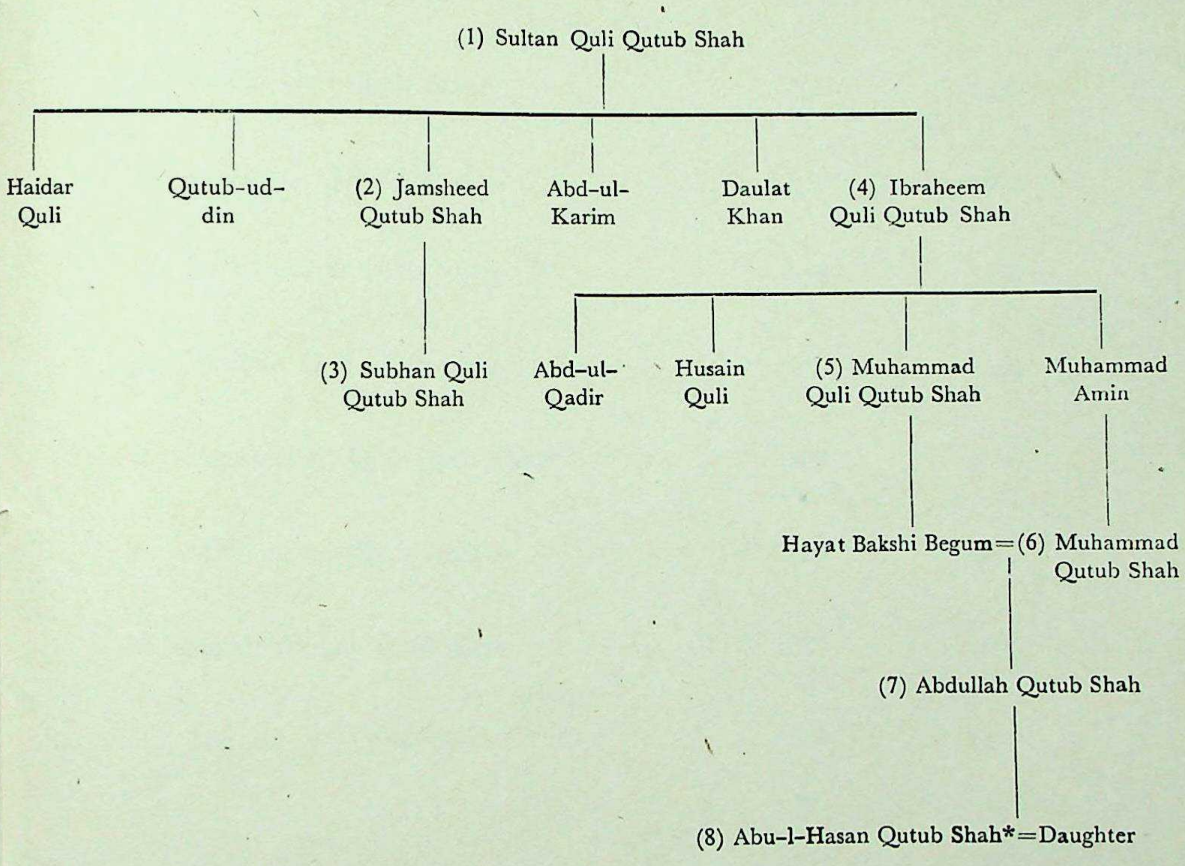
Vijayanagara court, At certain times the benevolent intentions of the king were defeated by the actions of the distant governors who enjoyed some kind of semi-independence but the royal tours frequently undertaken, served as a great corrective to this. These royal tours were intensified during the time of the last Sultan Abul Hasan Tanasha, who could strictly enforce the State Farmans even on the foreign factories of the British on the East coast.

Thus, the two centuries of rule by the Qutub Shahis over the greater part of Andhra, proved to be of immense value for an allround expansion in literature, culture, art and architecture. The services rendered by the Qutub Shahi rulers to the Telugu culture is immense, and they deserve to be recokoned as one of the greatest dynasties that ruled over Andhradesa.

THE QUTUB SHAHI KINGS OF GOLKONDA

GENEALOGY

(Figures in brackets denote the order of succession) .


(1) Sultan Quli Qutub Shah
Haidar Quli
Qutub-ud-din
(2) Jamsheed Qutub Shah
Abd-ul-Karim
Daulat Khan
(4) Ibraheem Quli Qutub Shah
(3) Subhan Quli Qutub Shah
Abd-ul-Qadir
Husain Quli
(5) Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah
Muhammad Amin
Hayat Bakshi Begum=(6) Muhammad Qutub Shah
(7) Abdullah Qutub Shah
(8) Abu-l-Hasan Qutub Shah*=Daughter

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* Abu-l-Hasan is said to have been descended of the royal family, but his descent is nowhere given.

LIST OF THE

QUTUB SHAHI KINGS OF GOLKONDA

		A. H.	A. D.
1.	Sultan Quli Qutb Shah	895	1489
2.	Jamsheed Quli Qutb shah	950	1643
3.	Subhan Quli Qutb Shah	957	1550
4.	Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah	957	1550
5.	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah	988	1580
6.	Muhammad Qutb Shah	1020	1612
7.	Sultan Abdull Qutb Shah	1035	1626
8.	Abu-l-Hasan Qutb Shah	1083 to 1098	1672 to 1687

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUTUB SHAHI COINS

(1) Coins of Sultan Quli Qutub-ul-Mulk (895-950 A.H 1489-1543 A.D.)

Sultan Quli Qutub-ul-Mulk was the founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty. He was originally appointed as the Governor of Telengana regions by Mahmood Shah Bahmani. Unlike other Governors he did not rebel against the Bahmani Rulers. After the decline of Bahmani Kingdom the Baredees got into power and taking advantage of the resulting confusion, Sultan Quli declared his independence. He rebuilt the strong fortification of Golkonda fort, constructed many palaces in the fort, changed the name of Golkonda as Muhammadnagar and extended his kingdom to a great extent. He died in 950 A.H., and was succeeded by his son Yar Quli Jamsheed.

No coins of this Ruler exist in the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. But there exist some coins of Mahmood Shah Bahmani whose rough legends go to prove that they were not issued from the Bahmani Mint. It is presumed that Sultan Quli might have struck the Bahmani coins from Golkonda Mint during his reign. It is generally said that he neither mentioned his name in the Khutba (a preaching before the performance of Friday prayers) nor did he have any coins struck in his name.

(2) Coins of Sultan Jamsheed Qutub Shah (950-57 A.H. 1543-50 A.D.)

Jamsheed Qutub Shah was enthroned in 950 A. H. His reign saw many critical times, and it lasted only seven years.

While examining the hoard of copper coins in the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, I was fortunate to identify four copper coins of Sultan Jamsheed Qutub Shah, which were heitherto unknown and which are now being publisbed for the first time. Out of these four, three coins were received through treasure-troves discovered at Nalgonda and Karimnagar Districts, and one was found in a purchased hoard. The weight of these coins are of 166, 164, 110 and 104 grains.

The coins bear the distinct legend of the Ruler's name in Arabic style. Instead of (جمشید) 'Jamsheed' (جنبشید) 'Janbsheed' is found. It is a style of Arabic script that when ب (B) occurs after ن (N) it produces the sound of م (Meem), as for instance, the name Malik Ambar, in writing Ambar. The word Sanh (year) is found on these coins, but the actual figure of the year is cut off. These coins were issued from Muhammadnagar Golkonda Mint.

The coins of Jamsheed bear both the titles 'Sultan' before and 'Shah' at the end.

(3) Coins of Subhan Quli Qutub Shah (957 A.H. 1550 A.D.)

After the demise of Jamsheed Qutub Shah his minor son Subhan Quli

Qutub Shah was enthroned. Later on Ibraheem Quli ascended the throne, only after a few months of reign by Subhan Quli Qutub Shah.

Only one coin of this Ruler has been known so far, which was issued from Muhammadnagar, Golkonda. The legend on both the sides is faint. But a minute examination indicates "Sultan Subhan Quli Qutub Shah' on the obverse while on the reverse the legend ' Muhammadnagar Golkonda ' is clearly visible.

(4) Coins of Sultan Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah
(957-88 A.H. 1550-80 A.D.)

Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah son of Sultan Quli had an eventful career. His reign lasted for 31 years and marked an all round improvement in cultural matters. He was very fond of architecture like his father.

The coins of this Ruler are not available in the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. Only six coins of this ruler are known so far. Dr. P.M. Joshi, states in his interesting article 'Coins Current in the Kingdom of Golkonda' that 'Schulman gives five coins of this ruler, the heaviest weight about 315 grains, which evidently was an unusual piece, two others weighing half of the amount (157.5 grains) and two others one third (105 grains).[1] But it is not known as to what legend is found and when these coins were issued during the reign of Ibrahim.

The sixth coin published by Mr. Hurmuz Kaus[2] is of small size and bears the legend on the obverse "Juloose Jaiz Ibraheem Quli" and on the reverse the legend "Sadatmande Ali". The size of this coin is 50″ and it was issued from Golconda Mint in 973 A. H. (1565 A. D.).

(5) Coins of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah
(988 – 1020 A. H. 1580 – 1612 A. D.)

Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah succeeded his father. Golconda was at its highest prosperity. Muhammad Quli did not evince any aggressive designs, and did his best to maintain peace in the country. He was a learned and a renowned poet. He compiled his Divan in Urdu, Persian and Telugu languages. His court was adorned by many poets. He was the founder of Hyderabad city and was chiefly known for his keen interest in architecture. Charminar is one of the buildings, that shows his great skill in architecture, apart from, Jama Masjid, Badshahi Ashur Khana, Darushshifa etc. that were constructed during his time.

A large number of coins of Muhammad Quli are found in our cabinet in two varieties. The first variety issued from Golconda Mint both in square and round shapes, contains an interesting Persian couplet on the obverse i. e. "Pavasta–ba–Lanate III ahi Tayeer Dah Foolse Shahi (God's curse be on him who finds fault with Royal Fuloos) the name of the king with the capital name and 991 A.H. (1583 A. D.) on the reverse. The date does not appear in the square shaped coins. The maximum weight of square shaped coins is 224 grains and the minimum weight 67 grains. The maximum weight of the round shaped coins is 232 grains and the minimum weight is 65 grains.

The coins of the other variety issued from the new Capital Mint at Hyderabad, bear the legend "Abul Muzaffar Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah" on the obverse,

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1. J. N. S. I. Vol: V. part, I 1943.
2. Numismatic Circular No. 5, Vol: LXIII.

Zuriba Darussaltanat Hyderabad and date 1012 A. H. (1693 A. D.) on the reverse. Only one coin of 1017 A.H. (1608 A.D.) is found which is engraved with the word of (قلي) "Quli" with (ي) and the 1012 A. H. coins engraved with (يے). The coin of 1017 A. H. appears to be of a separate die. The maximum weight of these coins is 274 grains and minimum weight is 132 grains.

(6) Coins of Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah
(1020-35 A.H. 1612-26 A.D.)

Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah who was the nephew and son-in-law of Mohd. Quli Qutub Shah succeeded him. Peace was maintained during his reign. He was also fond of architecture. The foundation of the famous Mecca Masjid of Hyderabad, was laid by him, but he could not complete it during his reign. The Mughal prince Shah Jahan had taken refuge in the Qutub Shahi kingdom after the revolt that he led against his father. Muhammad Qutub Shah rendered him help with money at a time when Shah Jahan was in miserable and helpless plight. He ruled for 15 years.

I have picked up seven copper coins of this ruler which are being published for the first time. These are rare coins and six were discovered while the foundations of the 7th Battallion were being laid at some distance from Golconda. The seventh one was found in a purchased hoard. The vivid legend on either faces 'Abul Muzaffar Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah' on the obverse and "Darussaltanat Shahre Hyderabad, 1025 A.H." (1616 A.D.) on the reverse, represents an excellent specimen of calligraphy. It is interesting to note that the coins of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah bear the new capital name of only Hyderabad, and the coins of his successor bear the capital name with the word of Shar-e-Hyderabad. The maximum weight of these coins is 270 grains and the minimum weight 95 grains.

(7) Coins of Abdullah Qutub Shah (1035-1083 A.H. 1626-1672 A.D.)

Abdullah Qutub Shah succeeded his father as a minor and this led to a decline in the fortunes of the Qutub Shahi dynasty. Taking full advantage of this, Aurangzeb Alamgir attacked Golconda. Abdullah had free access to Emperor Shah Jahan who ordered prince Aurangzeb to retreat from the siege of Golconda. Abdullah was compelled to give his daughter in marriage to Aurangzeb's eldest son, Sultan Muhammad whom he made his heir.

In the hoards of the copper coins of Qutub Shahis in the Hyderabad Museum, the majority is of Abdullah's coins. The coins of this ruler are of two varieties known so far. The legend of the first variety bears the same resemblance as that of the Mughals, which bear "Sultan Abdullah Badshah Ghazi" on the obverse and "Zuriba Darussaltanat Hyderabad" on the reverse. The date and the title of "Qutub Shah" do not appear on these coins as are found on the coins of his predecessors. It is presumed that these coins might have been issued after the attack by Aurangzeb. The maximum weight of these coins is 206.7 grains and the minimum weights 99.7 grains. Only one heavy coin of this variety exists in the private collection of Sri S. Ramayya, I. A. & A. S. (No. 265) which weights 370 grains. This is the first heaviest copper coin of the Qutub Shahis known so far.

The coins of the other variety, do not bear the name of the Sultan. On the basis of name of the mint, and the date, these coins are attributed to Abdullah Qutub Shah, and bear an interesting legend "Qutama Bilkhar–e–Vassadath" (It has come to an end well and auspiciously) with the date 1068 A.H. on the obverse, while the reverse bears "Zuriba Darussaltanat Hyderabad. The legend of the obverse shows the downfall of the Qutub Shahi kingdom. Soon after the first year (1068 A. H.) of enthronement of Aurangzeb Alamgir the name of the Qutub Shahi Sultan was discarded from the Qutub Shahi currency. Some of these legends on the coins do not bear the date, (Coins Nos. 288 to 338). A few of Abdulla's coins of the same legend bear the date (1028 A.H.) which appears to be an error of minting, since that date (1028 A.H.) is that of his predecessor's reign. The maximum weight of these coins is 188 grains and the minimum weight is 45 grains.

Apart from these two varieties one rare coin of Abdullah is found which is known for the first time. This coin was issued during his independent reign and bears the title "Qutub Shah" with his name i.e. "Sultan Abdullah Qutub Shah" on the obverse and Zuriba Hyderabad on the reverse. The date is not found on this coin.

Besides this I have picked up one more important coin from the copper hoards. The legend of this coin is read as 'Sultan Abdullah Badshah' on the obverse and Zuriba Muhammadnagar on the reverse. This is also a dateless coin. Perhaps this was issued during the siege of Golkonda by Aurangazeb Alamgir.

(8) Coins of Abu-l-Hasan Qutub Shah (1083-1098 A.H. 1672-87 A.D.)

Abul Hasan Qutub Shah succeeded his father-in-law. and he governed his kingdom well. At the time of Aurangazeb's invasion, he showed his bravery and defended his kingdom with great skill, and the defeat of Qutub Shahi army, was a result of some rebellions, and thus this dynasty came to an end entirely.

Many coins of this ruler exist in the cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum. These coins bear the same legend as that of Abdullah with a difference of year i.e. 1095 A.H. (1683 A.D.) and no other coins of any other year are found so far. The maximum weight of these coins is 166 grains, and the minimum weight is 103 grains.

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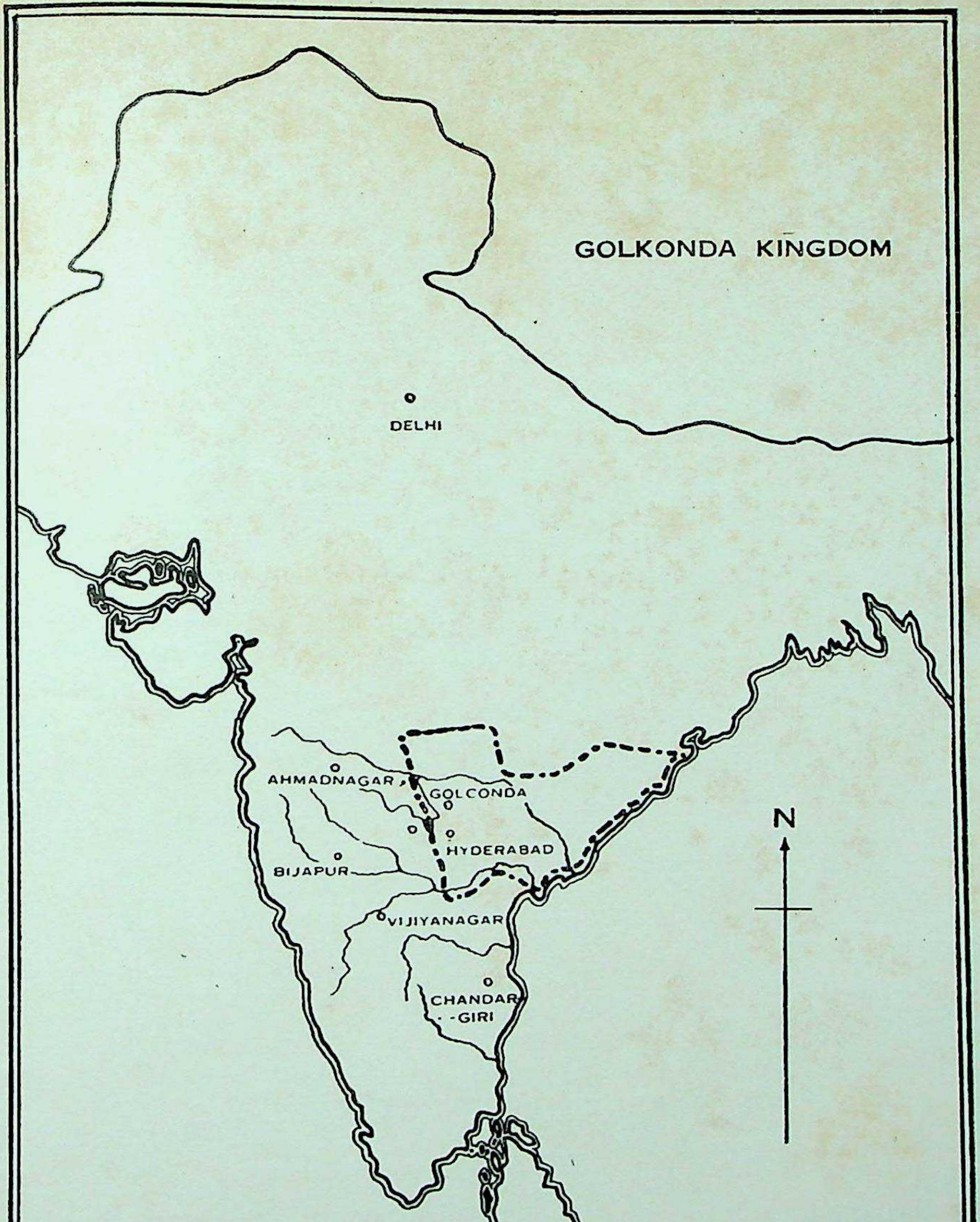
NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF COINS CATALOGUED

		No. of Coins
1.	Sultan Quli Qutub Shah	... (No coins issued in his name).
2.	Jamsheed Qutub Shah	4
3.	Subhan Quli Qutub Shah	1
4.	Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah	... (Lacuna in the Cabinet of Hyderabad Museum).
5.	Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (Golkonda Mint).	50
	Hyderabad Mint).	152
6.	Muhammad Qutub Shah	7
7.	Abdullah Qutub Shah	1
	Abdullah Badshah	1
	Abdullah Badshah Ghazi	71
	,, (With out Name).	87
8.	Abu-l-Hasan Qutub Shah (With out Name).	11
	Total No. of Coins.	385

3896


GOLKONDA KINGDOM
DELHI
AHMADNAGAR
GOLCONDA
HYDERABAD
BIJAPUR
VIJIYANAGAR
CHANDAR-GIRI
N

COPPER COINS OF THE

"QUTUB SHAHI KINGS OF GOLKONDA"

(In the Hyderabad Museum)

JAMSHEED QUTUB SHAH

A. H. 950 – 957 A. D. 1543 – 1550

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			سلطان جنبشید قطب شاه Sultan Junbsheed Qutub Shah.	ضرب محمدنگر کولکنده سنه Zuriba Muhammadnagar Kolkondah, Sanh.
			The legend arranged	as follows :—
1 Round	Muhammad Nagar Golkonda	...	سلطان جنبشیده قطبشاه W. 166 Grains S. .75″	ضرب محمدنگر کولکنده سنه T. T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F. Pl. I, II
2	,,	...	As on No. 1 W. 164 G. S. .80″	As on No. 1. T. T. Karimnagar 27/1359 F. Pl. I, II
3	,,	...	Do. W. 110 G. S. .70″	Do. T. T. Karimnagar 9/1953 Pl. I, II
4	,,	...	,, W. 104 G. S. .72″	,, Purchased 38/1346 F. Pl. I, II

SUBHAN QULI QUTUB SHAH

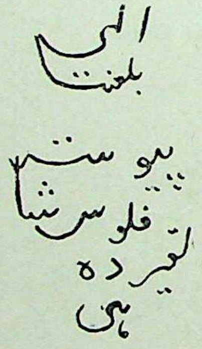
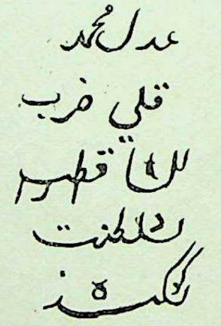
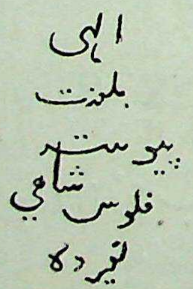
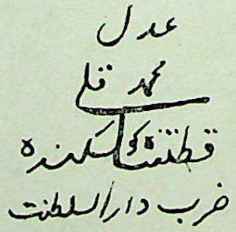
A. H. 957 A. D. 1550

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			سلطان سبحان قلي قطب شاه Sultan Subhan Quli Qutub Shah	ضرب محمدنگر کولکنده سنه Zuriba Muhammadnagar Kolkondah, Sanh.
			The legend arranged	as follows :—
5	,,	...	سبحانقلي قطبشاه سلطان W. 167 G. S. .80″	محمد (نگر) سنه ضرب کولکند (ه) T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F. Pl. I, II

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH.

A. H. 988–1020 A. D. 1580–1612.

Variety No. 1.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date:	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Couplet type.	
			پیوستہ بلعنت الہی تغیرده فلوس شاہی Paivasta ba la'nate Ilahı. Ta'yeer dah-fuloos-i Shahi. God's curse be on him who finds fault with Royal Fuloos.	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه ضرب دار السلطنت کولکنڈه Adl Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah Zuriba Darussaltanat Kolkondah. The Just Muhammad Quli QutubShah. Struck in the Capital Kolkondah.
6 Sq.	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	...	The legend arranged  الہی بلعنت پیوستہ فلوس شا تغیر ده ہی Weight. 208.5 Grains. Size .70″×.60″.	as follows:—  عدل محمد قلی ضرب قطب سلطنت گلکنده Purchased. 3/1349 F. Pl. I, II
7 Sq.	”	...	 الہی بلعنت پیوستہ فلوس شاہی تغیر ده W. 135.5 G. S. .69″ × .65″.	 عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه کولکنده ضرب دار السلطنت
8 Sq.	”	...	As No: 7. W. 146.5 G. S. .70″ ×. 70″	As No: 7. Pl. I, II

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9 Sq.	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	....	As No. 7. W. 97 G. S. .62″×. 55″.	As No. 7. T.T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F.
10 Sq.	”	....	As No. 7. W. 206.5 G. S. .65″×. 55″.	عدل محمد قلی قطبشاه گلکنده ضرب دارالسلطنت Purchased. 19/1347 F. Pl. I, II
11 Sq.	”	....	فلوس شاهی تغیر ده بیوع الی بلغیت سنه W. 216.5 G. S. .65″×. 65″.	عدل محمد قلی قطبشاه ضرب دارالسلطنت گولکنده Purchased. 37/1350 F. Pl. I, II
12 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 213.2 G. S. .65″×. 65″.	As No. 11.
13 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 213.5 G. S. .60″×.60″.	As No. 11.
14 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 218.7 G. S. 60″×. 55″.	As No. 11. Purchased. 3/1349 F.
15 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 165 G. S. .60″×. 60″.	As No. 11. Purchased. 9/1349 F. Pl. I, II
16 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 100.7 G. S. .55″×.55″.	As No. 11. Purchased. 6/1349 F.
17 Sq.	”	....	As No. 11. W. 93.5 G. S. .60″×.60″.	As No. 11. Purchased.

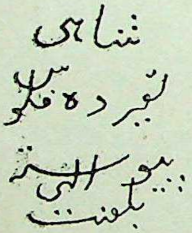
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18 Sq.	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	...	As No. 11 W. 145 G. S. .65″ × .55″	As No. 11. Purchased. 25/1358 F.
19 Sq.	,,	...	As No. 11 W. 135.5 G. S. .65″ × .55″.	As No: 11. Purchased. 6/1349 F.
20 Sq.	,,	...	فلوس تعبیرہ شاہی پیوستہ بلعنت الہی W. 207.5 G. S. .70″ × .70″.	عدل محمد ضرب قلی قطبشاہ کولکندہ دار السلطنت
21 Sq.	,,	...	شاہی تعبیرہ فلوس پیو بلعنت الہی ستہ W. 213.5 G. S. .75″ × .70.	عدل محمد قلی قطبشاہ دار السلطنت کولکندہ Purchased. 26/1358 F.
22 Sq.	,,	...	شاہی تعبیرہ فلوس الہی پیوستہ بلعنت W. 224.5 G. S. .61″ × .60″.	عدل محمد ضرب قلی قطبشاہ دار السلطنت کولکندہ Purchased. 1358 F.
23 Sq.	,,	...	As No. 22. W. 218.5 G: S. .70″ × .65″.	As No. 22. Purchased. 3/1349 F.
24 Sq.	,,	...	As No. 22. W. .67 G. S. .50″ × .40″.	As No. 22. Purchased. 19/1347 F.
25 Sq.	,,	...	شاہی تعبیرہ فلوس پیوستہ بلعنت الہی W. 142.7 G. S. .65″ × 62″.	As No. 12 Purchased. 25/1358 F. Pl. I, II

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	991	شاهی تغیر ده فلوس بعون الهی سنه بلغت W. 232.5 G. S. .80″	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه ضرب دار السلطنت گلکنده سنه ۹۹۱ Pl. I, II
27 Round	,,	...	As No. 26. W. 144.5 G. S. .75″	As No. 26.
28 Round	,,	991	As No. 26. W. 151 G. S. .68″	As No 26. Purchased. 25/1358 F. Pl. I, II
29 Round	,,	(9) 91	As No. 26. W. 102.2 G. S. .68″	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه ضرب دار السلطنت گلکنده سنه (۹)۹۱ Purchased. 3/1356 F. Pl. I, II
30 Round	,,	...	As No. 26. W. 65.2 G. S. .58″	As No. 29. Purchased. 14/1354 F.
31 Round	,,	991	شاهی تغیر ده فلوس بعون الهی سنه بلغت W. 225 G. S. .80″	As No. 29. Pl. I, II

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
32 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	....	As No. 31. W. 222.5 G. S. .80″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 1/1347 F.	
33 Round	,,	....	As No. 31. W. 142.5 G. S. 78″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 6/1349 F.	
34 Round	,,	....	As No. 31 W. 143.5 G. S. .67″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 22/1353 F.	
35 Round	,,	....	 W. 147.5 G. S. .70″.	As No. 29. T.T. Bidar. 28/1344 F.	Pl. I, II
36 Round	,,	991	As No. 35. W. 127.5 G. S. .70″.	As No. 29. T.T. Nalgonda. 24/1348 F.	
37 Round	,,	....	As No. 35. W. 97.5 G. S. 70″.	As No. 29.	Pl. I, II
38 Round	,,	....	As No. 35. W. 98 G. S. .65″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 14/1354 F.	
39 Round	,,	(9) 91	As No. 35. W. 71 G. S. .60″.	As No. 29.	Pl. I, II
40 Round	,,	....	As No. 35. W. 168.5 G. S. .72″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 3/1349 F.	

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
41 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	...	As No. 35. W. 224 G. S. .70″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 38/1346 F.
42 Round	,,	...	As No. 35. W. 101 G. S. .65″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 29/1348 F.
43 Round	,,	991	As No. 35. W. 148.5 G. S. .72″.	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه دار السلطنت گلکنده سنه ۹۹۱ Purchased. Pl. III, IV 19/1347 F.
44 Round	,,	99 (1)	As No. 35. W. 142 G. S. .75″.	As No. 43. Purchased. Pl. III, IV 9/1349 F.
45 Round	,,	...	As No. 26. W. 153.5 G. S. .70″.	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه دار السلطنت گلکنده سنه Pl. III, IV
46 Round	,,	991	As No. 26. W. 112 5 G. S. .65″.	As No. 45. Pl. III, IV
47 Round	,,	991	As No. 35. W. 150 G. S. .75″.	As No. 45. T. T. Nalgonda. 24/1348 F. Pl. III, IV
48 Round	,,	(9) 91	As No. 35. W. 142.5 G. S. .72″.	As No. 45. Purchased. 6/1349 F.

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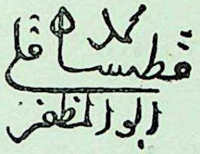
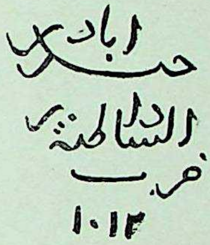
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
49 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Golkonda	...	As No. 35. W. 136.5 G. S. .75″.	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاه ضرب دار السلطنت گولکنده سنه Pl. III, IV
50 Round	,,	...	As No. 35. W. 148 G. S. .78″.	As No. 49. Purchased. 14/1346 F. Pl. III, IV
51 Round	,,	...	As No. 35. W. 73 G. S. .70″.	As No. 49. Purchased. 9/1349 F. Pl. III, IV
52 Round	,,	...	As No. 35. W. 141 G. S. .70″.	Worn out.
53 Round	,,	(9) 91	تشناهی لتبرده فلوس پیو الهی سنه بلعنت W. 203.5 G. S. .70″.	As No. 29. Purchased. 25/1358 F.
54 Round	,,	...	تشناهی لبر ده فلو س الهی سنه پیو بلعنت W. 203.5 G. S. .70″.	As No: 29.
55 Round	,,	....	تبر شاهی ده بلعنت فلوس سنه پیو الهی W. 185.7 G. S. .80″:	Worn out.

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

Variety No. 2

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
56	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	1012	ابوالمظفر محمد قلی قطبشاه Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah. The legend arranged  W. 274.5 G. S. .85".	ضرب دار السلطنة حیدر آباد ۱۰۱۲ Zuriba Darussaltanat Haiderabad, 1012 as follows:- 	Pl. III, IV
57	”	(101) 2	Do. W. 274.2 G. S. .85".	Do.	
58	”	(10) 12	” W. 274 G. S. .93".	”	Pl. III, IV
59	”	(10) 12	” W. 273 G. . .80".	”	
60	”	...	” W. 272 G. S. .89".	”	
61	”	(10)12	W. 270.2 G. S. .89".	”	
62	”	...	” W. 270.2 G. S. .85".	”	
63	”	1012	” W. 269.5 G. S. .85".	”	T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
64	”	1012	” W. 269.2 G. S. .90".	”	
65	”	(10) 12	” W. 268.5 G. S. 90".	”	Pl. III, IV
66	”	(10) 12	” W. 268. 5 G. S. 90".	”	

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MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
67 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	1012	As on No. 56 W. 268.2 G. S. .85″.	As on No. 56 (In dotted circle) T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
68	,,	(10)12	do. W. 268 G. S. .88″.	do.
69	,,	...	,, W. 268 G. S. .90″.	,,
70	,,	(10, 12	,, W. 268 G. S. .89″.	,, (In circle with dots out side it).
71	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 267.7 G. S. .89″.	,,
72	,,	...	,, W. 267.5 G. S. .85″.	,,
73	,,	...	,, W. 267.5 G. S. .88″.	,, Pl. III, IV
74	,,	1012	,, W. 267.5 G. S. 89″.	,, (In circle with dots out side it).
75	,,	1012	,, W. 267 G. S. .89″.	,, (In dotted circle)
76	,,	1012	,, W. 266.7 G. S. 88″.	,, T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F. Pl. III, IV
77	,,	1012	,, W. 266.7 G. S. .85″.	,, (In circle with dots out side it).
78	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 266.5 G. S. .85″.	,,
79	,,	1012	,, W. 266.5 G. S. .85″.	,, (In circle with dots out side it). Pl. III, IV

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
80	Daru-s-Saltanat Hydera-bad.	1012	As on No. 56. W. 266 G. S. .85″	As on No: 56 Pl. III, IV
81	,,	(10) 12	do. W. 266 G. S. .82″	do.
82	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 266 G. S. .90″	,,
83	,,	1012	,, W. 266 G. S. .89″	,,
84	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 266 G. S. .85″	,,
85	,,	1012	,, W. 265.5 G. S. .80″	,,
86	,,	1012	,, W. 265.5 G. S. .80″	,,
87	,,	1012	,, W. 265.2 G. S. .85″	,,
88	,,	1012	,, W. 265.2 G. S. .90″	,,
89	,,	1012	,, W. 265.2 G. S. .90″	,, T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
90	,,	1012	,, W. 265.2 G. S. .88″	,, Pl. III, IV
91	,,	1012	,, W. 264.7 G. S. .89″	,,
92	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 264.5 G. S. .85″	,, T. T. Golkonda 24/1345 F.

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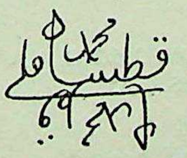
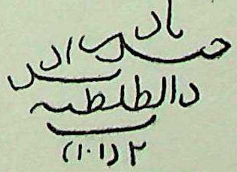
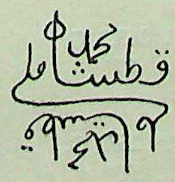
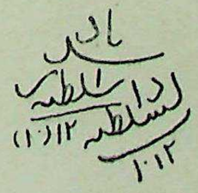
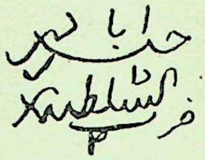
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date:	Obverse.		Reverse.	
93	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyder-abad	1012	As on No. 56	W. 264.5 G. S. .80″.	As on No. 56	Pl. III, IV
94	,,	...	do.	W. 264 G. S. .85″.	do.	
95	,,	...	,,	W. 263.7 G. S. .80″.	,,	
96	,,	1012	,,	W. 263.5 G. S. .83″.	,,	
97	,,	1012	,,	W. 263.5 G. S. .90″.	,,	T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
98	,,	1012	,,	W. 263.5 G. S. .88″.	,,	
99	,,	(10)12	,,	W. 263.2 G. S. .90″.	,,	
100	,,	1012	,,	W. 263 G. S. .90″.	,,	T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
101	,,	...	,,	W. 263 G. S. .90″.	,, (In dotted circle)	
102	,,	...	,,	W. 262.7 G. S. .75″.	,,	
103	,,	(10)12	,,	W. 262.5 G. S. .85″.	,, (In dotted circle)	
104	,,	(10) 12	,,	W. 262.5 G. S. .80″.	,,	
105	,,	...	,,	W. 262.5 G. S. .80″.	,,	

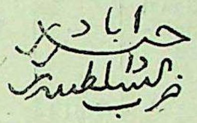
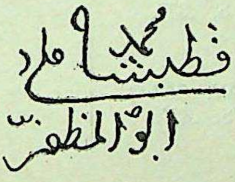
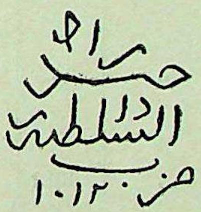
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
106 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 56 W. 262.2 G. S. .80″.	As on No. 56
107	,,	1012	do. W. 262 G. S. .87″.	do. T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
108	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 261.5 G. S. .90″.	,, (In dotted circle).
109	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 261.3 G. S. .80″.	,,
110	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 259.5 G. S. .85″.	,,
111	,,	1012	,, W. 258 G. S. .85″	,,
112	,,	(10)12	,, W. 256 G. S. .88″	,,
113	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 254.3 G. S. .84″.	,, (In dotted circle).
114	,,	...	,, W. 169.5 G. S. .78″.	,, Purchased 3/1349 F.
115	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 132.5 G. S. .75″.	,, Pl. III, IV
116	,,	...	,, W. 87.5 G. S. .73″.	,, Pl. V, VI
117	,,	...	 W. 266.1 G. S. .90″.	 Purchased 1/1349 F: Pl. V, IV
118	,,	1012	 W. 261.3 G. S. 88″.	 T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F. Pl. V, VI

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
119 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyderabad.	(101)2	As on No. 56. W. 273.2 G. S. .90″	 (In circle with dots outside it).
120	,,	1012	do. W. 271.5 G. S. .82″	As on No. 119
121	,,	...	,, W. 269.5 G. S. .85″	do. (In double circle with dots between them).
122	,,	1012	,, W. 269 G. S. .88″	,, ,, Pl. V, VI
123	,,	1012	,, W. 268.7 G. S. .84″	,, ,,
124	,,	1012	,, W. 268.5 G. S. .82″	,,
125	,,	1012	,, W. 267.2 G. S. .88″	,, ,, T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
126	,,	...	,, W. 266.8 G. S. .85″	,, (In double circle with dots between them).
127	,,	1012	,, W. 266.2 G. S. .85″	,, ,,
128	,,	1012	,, W. 264.5 G. S. .82″	,,
129	,,	(101)2	,, W. 263.2 G. S. .87″	,, ,, T. T. Golkonda 24/1345 F.
130	,,	(10)12	,, W. 263 G. S. .90″	,, (In double circle with dots between them). Pl. V, VI
131	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 261.7 G. S. .80″	,,

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date:	Obverse.	Reverse.
132	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyder-abad	1012	As on No. 56 W. 269.8 G. S. .85″.	 (In double circle with dots between them.)
133	,,	...	,, W. 269.5 G. S. .80″.	As on No. 132. ,,
134	,,	1012	,, W. 269 G. S. .90″.	,, ,, Pl. V, VI
135	,,	1012	,, W. 267.8 G. S. .85″.	,,
136	,,	...	,, W. 264.8 G. S. .90″.	,, T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
137	,,	1012	 W. 272.5 G. S. .85″.	 Pl. V, VI
138	,,	1012	As on No. 137 (In dotted circle). W. 272.5 G. S. .82″.	As on No. 137 (In dotted circle.)
139	,,	1012	,, W. 270.7 G. S. .85″.	,, ,,
140	,,	1012	,, W. 270.5 G. S. .90″.	,, ,,
141	,,	1012	,, W. 270 G. S. .89″.	,, Pl. V, VI
142	,,	(10)12	As on No. 56 W. 271.5 G. S. .90″.	,, ,,
143	,,	...	,, W. 269.5 G. S. .83″.	,,

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
144 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 56 W. 268.5 G. S. .83″.	As on No. 137 (In dotted circle) T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
145	„	(10)12	do. W. 268.2 G. S. .88″.	do.
146	„	1012	„ W. 268 G. S. .82″.	„ (In circle with dots out side it). Pl. V, VI
147	„	(10) 12	As on No. 137 W. 267.5 G. S. .80″.	„
148	„	1012	„ W. 267.2 G. S. .95″.	„ (In double circle with dots between them).
149	„	...	„ W. 267 G. S. .87″.	„ (In circle with dots out side it).
150	„	...	„ W. 267 G. S. .85″.	„ (In double circle with dots between them).
151	„	1012	„ W. 267 G. S. 87″.	„
152	„	1012	„ W. 266.3 G. S. .87″.	„
153	„	1012	„ W. 266.2 G. S. 90″.	„
154	„	...	„ (In double circle with dots between them) W. 265.5 G. S. .85″.	„ (In double circle with dots between them).
155	„	...	„ W. 265 5 G. S. .85″.	„

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.		Reverse	
156 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	1012	As on No. 137	W. 265.3 G S. .85″	As on No. 137	(In double circle with dots between them).
157	,,	1012	do.	W. 265.2 G. S. .90″	do.	
158	,,	1012	,,	W. 265.2 G. S. .88″	,,	
159	,,	1012	,,	W. 265 G. S. .85″	,,	Pl. V, VI
160	,,	...	,,	W. 263.7 G. S. .85″	,,	
161	,,	1012	,,	W. 263.2 G. S. .80″	,,	
162	,,	1012	,,	W. 262.5 G. S. .87″	,,	Pl. V, VI
163	,,	1012	,,	W. 262.5 G. S. .80″	,,	Pl. V. VI
164	,,	(10)12	,,	W. 261 G. S. .80″	,,	
165	,,	(10)12	,,	W. 260.7 G. S. .88″	,,	
166	,,	(10)12	,,	W. 259.1 G. S. .81″	,,	
167	,,	...	,,	W. 186.5 G. S. .79″	,,	

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
168 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haidera-bad	(101)2	محمد قطبشاه قلی ابو المظفر W. 274.8 G. S. .89″	As on No. 137
169	„	...	do. W. 272 G. S. .90″	do.
170	„	...	„ W. 270.2 G. S. .84″	„
171	„	...	„ W. 270 G. S. .86″	„
172	„	1012	„ W. 270 G. S. .87″	„
173	„	1012	„ W. 269 G. S. .88″	„
174	„	...	„ W. 268.5 G. S. .88″	„
175	„	(101)2	„ W. 268.2 G. S. .82″	„
176	„	...	„ W. 262 G. S. .83″	„
177	„	...	„ W. 267.8 G. S. .80″	„
178	„	(10)12	„ W. 267.8 G. S. .89″	„
179	„	(10)12	„ W. 267.5 G. S. .85″	„

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
180 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 168 W. 267.5 G. S. .80″.	As on No. 136
181	,,	(10)12	do. W. 267.5 G. S. .83″.	do. T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
182	,,	1012	,, W. 267 G. S. .90″.	,, Pl. V, VI
183	,,	...	,, W. 267 G. S. .80″.	,,
184	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 267 G. S. .83″.	,,
185	,,	...	,, W. 266.7 G. S. .88′	,, Pl. V, VI
186	,,	...	,, W. 266 5 G. S. .85″	,,
187	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 266.5 G. S. .85″.	,,
188	,,	(10) 12	,, W. 266 G. S. 88″.	,, Purchased 2/1357 F. Pl. V, VI
189	,,	...	,, W. 265.7 G. S. .90″.	,, Pl: V, VI
190	,,	...	,, W. 265 G. S. .90″.	,, Pl. V, VI
191	,,	...	,, W. 264.5 G. S. .79″.	,,

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH.

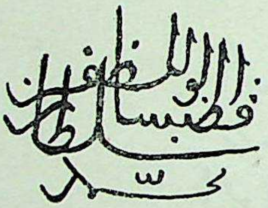
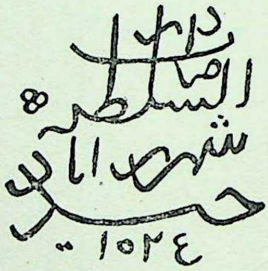
A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
192	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyderabad	1012	As on No. 168 W. 264 G. S. .82".	As on No. 137
193	"	...	do. W. 263.8 G. S. .88".	do.
194	"	...	" W. 263.5 G. S. .85".	"
195	"	1012	" W. 263.5 G. S. .88".	"
196	"	(10)12	" W. 263.5 G. S. .80".	"
197	"	...	" W. 263.5 G. S. .80".	"
198	"	(10)12	" W. 263 G. S. .82".	" Pl. V, VI
199	"	...	" W. 262.7 G. S. .85".	" Pl. VII, VIII
200	"	1012	" W. 262.5 G. S. .92".	" Pl. VII, VIII
201	"	1012	" W. 262 G. S. .85".	" Pl. VII, VIII
202	"	...	" W. 259.5 G. S. .89".	" Pl. VII, VIII
203	"	...	" W. 255.7 G. S. .83".	" Pl. VII, VIII

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
204 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 168 W. 252.7 G. S. .80″.	As on No. 137 Pl. VII, VIII
205	„	...	do. W. 252 G. S. .87″.	do. Pl. VII, VIII
206	„	...	„ W. 134 G. S. .80″.	„ Pl. VII, VIII
207	„	(10) 17	محمد قلی قطبشا ابو المظفر ۱۰۱۷ W. 267 G. S. .85″.	حیدر اباد السلطنة دار ۱۰۱۷ ضرب Pl. VII, VIII

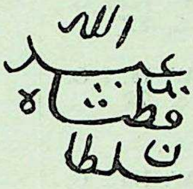
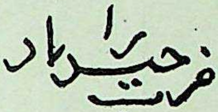
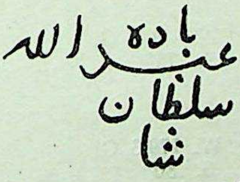
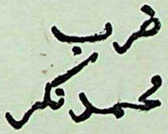
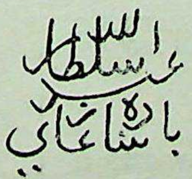
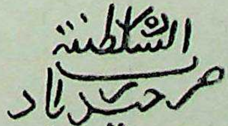
MUHAMMAD QUTUB SHAH

A. H. 1020 – 1035 A. D. 1580 – 1612

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
208 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Shar-i-Hydera-bad.	(10)25	ابو المظفر سلطان محمد قطب شاه Abul Muzaffar Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah. The legend arranged  W. 270 5 G. S. .89″	ضرب دار السلطنة شهر حیدر آباد ١٠٢٤ Zuriba Daru-s-Saltanat Shar-i-Haiderabad 1025. as follows :—  T. T. Golkonda 24/1354 F. Pl. VII, VIII
209	,,	...	As on No. 208 W. 268.3 G. S. .84″	As on No: 208. do. Pl. VII, VIII
210	,,	...	do. W. 266 G. S. .84″	do. ,, Pl. VII, VIII
211	,,	(10)25	,, W. 253.2 G. S. .80″	,, ,, Pl. VII, VIII
212	,,	...	,, W. 264.3 G. S .85″	,, ,, Pl. VII, VIII
213	,,	...	,, W. 263.5 G. S. .80″	,, ,, Pl. VII, VIII
214	,,	(10) 25	,, W. 95.5 G. S. .60″	,, Purchased Pl. VII, VIII

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A. H. 1035 – 1088 A. D. 1626 – 1672

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
			Variety	No. 1
215 Round	Haidera-bad	...	سلطان عبداللہ قطبشاہ Sultan Abdullah Qutub Shah.  W. 168.5 G. S. .85".	ضرب حیدرآباد Zuriba Haiderabad ???  Purchased 30/1347 F. Pl. IX, X
			Variety	No. 2
216	Muham-madnagar	...	سلطان عبداللہ بادشاہ Sultan Abdullah Badshah.  W. 164.8 G. S. .80".	ضرب محمدنگر Zuriba Muhammadnagar ?.  Pl. IX, X
			Variety	No. 3
217	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	سلطان عبداللہ بادشاہ غازی Sultan Abdullah Badshah Ghazi.  W. 184.5 G. S. .80".	ضرب دارالسلطنة حیدرآباد Zuriba Darussaltanat Haiderabad.  T. T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
218	,,	...	As on No. 217 W. 184.4 G. S. .85".	As on No. 217

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
219 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 217 W 183.2 G. S. .75″	As on No. 217 Purchased 37/1346 F.
220	do.	...	do. W. 182.2 G. S. .85″	do. Purchased 39/1346 F.
221	”	...	” W. 181.2 G. S. .78″	” Purchased 25/1358 F. Pl. IX, X
222	”	...	” W. 181.2 G. S. .72″	” Purchased 40/1346 F.
223	”	...	” W. 181 G. S. .85″	” T.T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
224	”	...	” W. 180.2 G. S. .80″	” Purchased 26/1358 F.
225	”	...	” W. 179.8 G. S. .78″	” Purchased 39/1346 F.
226	,	...	” W. 179.3 G. S. .80″	” Purchased 39/1346 F.
227	”	...	” W. 178.8 G. S. .80″	” Purchased 9/1349 F.
228	”	...	” W. 178.8 G. S. .76″	Purchased 25/1358 F. Pl. IX, X
229		...	” W. 178.5 G. S. .80″	” Pl. IX, X
230	”	...	” W. 178.3 G. S. .80″	” T.T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F. Pl. IX, X
231	”	...	” W. 178 G. S. .80″	” Purchased 1/1347 F. Pl. IX, X

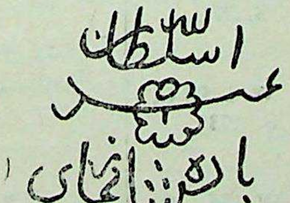
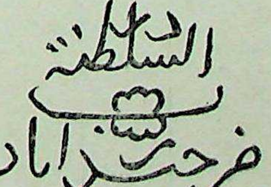
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
232	Daru-s-Saltanat Haidera-bad	...	As on No. 217 W. 178 G. S. .80"	As on No. 217 Purchased 1/1347 F. Pl/IX, X
233	"	...	do. W. 177.9 G. S. .76"	Do. Purchased 37/1346 F. Pl. IX, X
234	"	...	" W. 177.7 G. S. .79"	" Pl. IX, X
235	"	...	" W. 176.5 G. S. .77"	"
236	"	...	" W. 173.5 G. S. .80"	" Purchased 41/1348 F. Pl. IX, X
237	"	...	" W. 173.3 G. S. .80"	" Purchosed 20/1342 F.
238	"	...	" W. 172.7 G. S. .79"	" Purchased 25/1358 F.
239	"	...	" W. 172.6 G. S. .78"	" Purchased 26/1358 F. Pl. IX, X
240	"	...	" W. 165 G. S. .81"	"
241	"	...	" W. 122.8 G. S. .72"	" T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
242	"	...	" W. 122.2 G. S .70"	" T.T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
243	"	...	" W. 122.2 G S. .70"	"
244	"	...	" W. 122 G. S .68"	" Purchased 1/1347 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
245 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 217 W. 121 2 G. S. .72".	As on No. 217 Purchased 20/1342 F. Pl: IX, X
246	,,	....	do. W. 121 G. S. .70".	do. T.T. Karimnagar 17/1357 F. Pl. IX, X
247	,,	....	,, W. 120.4 G. S. .77".	,, Purchased 39/1346 F.
248	,,	...	,, W. 119 G. S. .64".	,, Purchased 39/1346 F.
249	,,	....	,, W. 118.8 G. S. .68".	,, Purchased 20/1342 F. Pl. IX, X
250	,,	...	,, W. 118.7 G. S. .74"	,, Purchased 1/1347 F. Pl. IX, X
251	,,	...	,, W. 118 G. S. .72"	,,
252	,,	....	,, W. 118 G. S. .65".	,, Purchased 40/1346 F.
253	,,	....	,, W. 117.5 G. S. .73".	,, Purchased 26/1358 F.
254	,,	...	,, W. 117.2 G. S. .81".	,, T.T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F.
255	,,	...	,, W. 117.1 G. S. .70".	,,
256	,,	...	,, W. 117.1 G. S. .66".	,, Purchased 25/1358 F.
257	,,	...	,, W. 117 G. S. .69".	,, T.T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F. Pl. IX, X

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
258 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Shar-i-Hydera-bad.	...	As on No. 217 W. 115.3 G. S. .70″	As No. 217
259	,,	...	do. W. 115 G. S. .70″	do.
260	,,	...	,, W. 114 G. S. .68″	,, Pl. IX, X
261	,,	...	,, W. 110.8 G. S. .71″	,, T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
262	,,	...	,, W. 110.3 G. S. .69″	,, Purchased 20/1342 F.
263	,,	...	,, W. 107.7 G. S. .65″	,, Purchased 39/1346 F. Pl. IX, X
264	,,	...	,, W. 93.5 G. S. .72″	,, Purchased 26/1358 F.
265	,,	...	The legend arranged  W. 370.7 G. S. 1″	as follows :—  In the Cabinet of Sri S. Ramaya, I.A. & A.S. Pl. XI, XII
266	,,	...	do. W. 206.7 G. S. .78″	do. Purchased 37/1350 F. Pl. XI, XII
267	,,	...	,, W. 206.1 G. S. .78″	,, Purchased 40/1346 F. Pl. XI, XII

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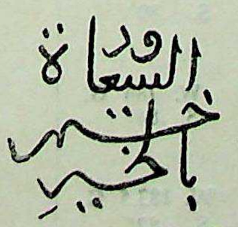
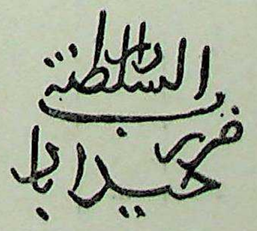
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
268 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyder-abad	...	As on No. 265 W. 205.5 G. S. .87″.	As on No. 265 Pl. XI, XII
269	„	...	do. W. 199 G. S. .82″.	do. Purchased 8/1354 F. Pl. XI, XII
270	„	...	„ W. 198.8 G. S. .78″.	„ Pl. XI, XII
271	„	...	„ W. 141.9 G. S. .72″.	„ Purchased 20/1342 F Pl. XI, XII
272	„	...	„ W. 139.1 G. S. .71″.	„ Purchased 9/1349 F
273	„	...	„ W. 138.3 G. S. .73″.	„ Purchased 41/1348 F Pl. XI, XII
274	„	...	„ W. 138.3 G. S. .68″.	„ Purchased 6/1349 F
275	„	...	„ W. 138 G. S. .70″.	„ Pl. XI, XII
276	„	...	„ W. 137 G. S. .77″.	„ Purchased 35/1346 F Pl. XI, XII
277	„	...	„ W. 135.5 G. S. .73″.	„ Pl. XI, XII
278	„	...	„ W. 135 G. S. .68″.	„ T.T. Golkonda 24/1354 F.
279	„	...	„ W. 134.7 G. S. .67″.	„ Pl. XI, XII
280	„	...	„ W. 134.3 G. S. .73″.	„ Purchased 1/1347 F Pl. XI, XII

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
281 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 265 W: 134 G. S. .72″	As on No. 265 Purchased 6/1349 F. Pl. XI, XII
282	„	...	do. W. 133.8 G. S. .73″	do. Purchased 20/1342 F Pl. XI, XII
283	„	...	„ W. 132.7 G. S. .68″	„ Purchased 19/1347 F Pl. XI, XII
284	„	...	„ W. 130.5 G. S. .78″	„ do.
285	„	...	„ W. 130 G. S. .77″.	„ Purchased 20/1342 F Pl. XI, XII
286	„	...	„ W 121 G. S. 66″.	„ T. T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F.
287	„	...	„ W. 99.7 G. S. .71″.	„ Purchased 26/1358 F Pl. XI, XII
			Variety	No. 1
			Khutama Bilkhair-e-Vassadath. It has come to an end well and auspiciously.	Zuriba Darussaltnat Haiderabad.
			The legend arranged	as follows :—
288	„	...	 W. 188.5 G. S. .82″.	 Purchased 1/1347 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
289	Daru-s-Saltanat Haidera-bad	...	As on No. 283 W. 188.2 G. S. .82″	As on No. 288	
290	„	...	do. W. 188.2 G. S. .82″	Do:	
291	„	...	„ W. 188 G. S. .85″	„	
292	„	...	„ W. 186.8 G. S. .82″	„	
293	„	...	„ W. 186.5 G. S. .82″	„	
294	„	...	„ W. 186.5 G. S. .80″	„	Purchased 1/1347 F. Pl XIII, XIV
295	„	...	„ W. 186.5 G. S. .78″	„	Purchased 1/1347 F.
296	„	...	„ W. 186.2 G S. .72″	„	Purchased 19/1347 F.
297	„	...	„ W. 185 G. S. .81″	„	
298	„	...	„ W. 185 G. S. .81″	„	
299	„	...	„ W. 185 G. S. .80″	„	Purchased
300	„	...	„ W. 184 G. S. .84″	„	
301	„	...	„ W. 183.5 G. S. .82″	„	Purchased 19/1347 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.		Reverse.	
302 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Hydera-bad.	...	As on No. 288	W. 183.5 G. S. .81″	As on No. 288	Purchased 19/1347 F.
303	,,	...	Do.	W. 183 G. S. .82″	Do.	Purchased 14/1346F. Pl. XIII, XIV
304	,,	...	,,	W. 183 G. S. .80″	,,	Purchosed 8/1358 F.
305	,,	...	,,	W. 182.2 G. S. .86″	,,	Purchased 39/1346 F.
306	,,	...	,,	W. 182 G. S. .75″	,,	Purchased 1/1347 F.
307	,,	...	,,	W. 182 G. S. .73″	,,	
308	,,	...	,,	W. 181.2 G. S. .85″	,,	Purchased 1/ 1347 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
309	,,	...	,,	W. 181 G. S. 82″		
310	,,	...	,,	W. 180.8 G. S. .82″	,,	T.T. Warangal 7/1356 F.
311	,,	...	,,	W. 180.7 G. S. .80″	,,	Purchased 25/1358 F.
312	,,	...	,,	W. 179.7 G. S. .82″	,,	,,
313	,,	...	,,	W. 179.5 G. S. 78″	,,	Purchased 1/1347 F.
314	,,	...	,,	W. 179 G. S. .80″	,,	Purchased 1/1347 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
315 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 288 W. 176.5 G. S. .75″	As on No. 288 Purchased 20/1342 F.
316	„	...	do. W. 176 G. S. .82″	do. Purchased 1/1347 F.
317	„	...	„ W. 175.2 G. S. .81″	„ Purchased 3/1347 F.
318	„	...	„ W. 172.2 G. S. .73″	„
319	„	...	„ W. 170.3 G. S. .78″	„
320	„	...	„ W. 169.5 G. S. .78″	„ Purchased 41/1348 F.
321	„	...	„ W. 126.5 G. S. .72″	„ Purchased 41/1348 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
322	„	...	„ W. 126.2 G. S. .75″	„ Purchased 3/1349 F.
323	„	...	„ W. 124.5 G. S. .72″	„ T.T. Nalgonda 24/1348 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
324	„	...	„ W. 123.5 G. S. .68″	„ Purchased 12/1357 F.
325	„	...	„ W. 123 G. S. .72″	„ Purchased 6/1349 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
326	„	...	„ W. 122.8 G. S. .72″	„ Purchased 25/1357 F.
327	„	...	„ W. 121.5 G. S. .71″	„ Pl. XIII, XIV

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ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.		Reverse.	
328 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	...	As on No. 288	W. 121 G. S. .72″.	As on No. 288	T.T. Nizamabad 26/1348 F.
329	,,	....	do.	W. 120.5 G. S. .68″.	do.	Purchased 26/1358 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
330	,,	....	,,	W. 120 G. S. .68″.	,,	Purchased 12/1357 F.
331	,,	...	,,	W. 119.5 G. S. .76″.	,,	Purchased 1/1347 F.
332	,,	....	,,	W. 119 G. S. .70″.	,,	Purchased 26/1358 F.
333	,,	...	,,	W. 118 G. S. .68′	,,	Purchase 40/1346 F.
334	,,	...	,,	W. 117.8 G. S. .72″	,,	Purchased 3/1347 F.
335	,,	....	,,	W. 116.5 G. S. .70″.	,,	Purchased 19/1347 F.
336	,,	....	,,	W. 114 G. S. .74″.	,,	Purchased 19/1347 F.
337	,,	...	,,	W. 107.7 G. S. .79″.	,,	
338	,,	...	,,	W. 45 G. S. .60″.	,,	Purchased 5/1343 F. Pl. XIII, XIV

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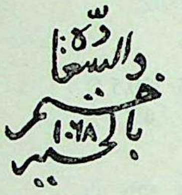
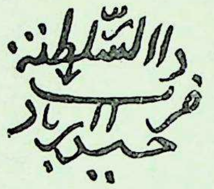
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH.

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
339 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Hyderabad	1068	In square with dotted circle The legend arranged  W. 169.7 G. S. .81″.	In squara with dotted circle as follows :— 	
340	„	(10)68	As on No. 339 W. 169.5 G. S. .85″.	As on No. 339	
341	„	1068	do. W. 196.3 G. S. .78″.	do.	
342	„	1068	„ W. 166.5 G. S. .82″.	„	
343	„	1068	„ W. 166.5 G. S. .80″.	„	T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
344	„	1068	„ W. 166.5 G. S. .75″.	„	T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
345	„	1068	„ W. 166.2 G. S. .81″.	„	Pl. XIII, XIV
346	„	1068	„ W. 165.8 G. S. .85″.	„	Pl. XIII, XIV
347	„	...	„ W. 165.8 G. S. .80″.	„	
348	„	1068	„ W. 165.8 G. S. .78″.	„	T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
349 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	1068	As on No. 339 W. 165.5 G. S. .82".	As on No. 339 T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
350	,,	....	do. W. 165.2 G. S. .80".	do.
351	,,	1068	„ W. 165 G. S. .80".	„
352	,,	1068	„ W. 165 G. S. .72".	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
353	,,	1068	„ W. 164.8 G. S. .82".	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
354	,,	1068	„ W. 164 5 G. S. .80'	„ Pl. XIII, XIV
355	,,	1068	„ W. 164 G. S. .80"	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
356	,,	1068	„ W. 164 G. S. .80".	„
357	,,	1068	„ W. 162.2 G. S. .79".	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
358	,,	1068	„ W. 161.8 G. S. .82".	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1360 F.
359	,,	1068	„ W. 161 G. S. .78".	„ T.T Warangal 5/1350 F.
360	,,	1068	„ W. 160 G. S. .78"	„ T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A.E. No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
361 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haider-abad	1068	As on No. 339 W 159.3 G S. .80″	As on No. 339 T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
362	,,	1068	do. W. 109.3 G. S. .68″	do. T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
363	,,	1068	,, W. 109 G. S. 72″	,, T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
364	,,	68	,, W. 108 G. S. .70″	,, Purchased 20/1342 F.
365	,,	1068	,, W. 106 G. S. .72″	,, T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
366	,,	1068	,, W. 105 G. S. 65″	,, Purchased 20/1342 F.
367	,,	106(8)?	,, W. 93.3 G. S. .65″	,, Purchased 20/1342 F.
368	,,	(10)68	,, W. 92.5 G. S. .61″	,, Purchased 20/1342 F.
369	,,	...	,, W. 78.2 G. S. .70″	,, Purchased 19/1358 F.
370	,,	1028*	,, W. 166.5 G. S. .82″	,, Purchased 3/1349 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
371	,,	(10)28	,, W. 164 G. S. .80″	,, T T. Warangal 5/1350 F.

ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

A. E No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
372 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haidera-bad	(10)28	As on No. 339 W. 161.8 G. S. .75″	As on No. 339 T. T. Warangal 18/3350 F.
373	„	1028	Do. W. 144.5 G. S. .75″	Do. T. T. Nalgonda 5/1350 F. Pl XIII, XIV
374	„	(10)28	„ W. 105.5 G. S. .62″	„ T. T. Karimnagar 17/1357 F. Pl. XIII, XIV

* It is an error of a dyer, since in 1068 H. Y., he has wrongly replaced figure 2 instead of figure 6. Hence the Hijri is read erroneously. The 1028 H. is attributed to Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah.

ABUL HASAN QUTUB SHAH

1083 – 1098 A. H. — 1672 – 87 A. D.

375	„	(1)095	As on No. 339. W. 166.5 G. S. .79″	As on No. 339. T. T. Bidar 28/1344 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
376	„	1095	Do. W. 163.5 G. S. .78″	Do. T. T. Warangal 5/1350 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
377	„	1095	„ W. 161.5 G. S. .79″	„ „
378	„	109(5)	„ W. 161.5 G. S. .70″	„ T. T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
379	„	1095	„ W. 161 G. S. .80″	„ T. T. Warangal 5/1350 F.
380	„	1095	„ W. 153.5 G. S. .80″	„ T. T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
381	„	1095	„ W. 152.5 G. S. .70″	„ „

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ABUL HASAN QUTUB SHAH

A.F. No	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
382 Round	Daru-s-Saltanat Haiderabad	(10)95	As on No. 339 W. 108.2 G. S. .62″	As on No. 339 T.T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F.
383	”	(10)95	Do. W. 106.2 G. S. .66″	Do. T.T. Waraegal 5/1350 F.
384	”	1095	” W. 105.5 G. S. .69″	” T.T. Nalgonda 18/1344 F. Pl. XIII, XIV
385	”	1095	” W. 103.5 G. S. .65″	” T.T. Warangal 5/1350 F.

Legends found on the Qutub Shahi Coins

No.	Name of the Kings	Obverse:	Reverse:
1	Sultan Quli Qutub Shah	XXX	XXX
2	Sultan Jamsheed Qutub Shah	سلطان جمشید قطب شاہ	عزب محمد نکر کولکنڈہ سنہ
3	Sultan Subhan Quli Qutub Shah	سلطان سبحان قلی قطب شاہ	ضرب محمد نکر کولکنڈہ
4	Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah	XXX	XXX
5	Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah.	(A) پیوستہ بلعنت الہی تعیردہ فلوس شاہی	عدل محمد قلی قطب شاہ ضرب دار السلطنۃ کولکنڈہ سنہ ۹۹۱
	Do.	(B) ابو المظفر محمد قلی قطب شاہ ۱۰۱۲	ضرب دار السلطنۃ حیدر آباد ۱۰۱۲
6	Abul Muzaffar Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah.	ابو المظفر سلطان محمد قطب شاہ	ضرب دار السلطنۃ شہر حیدر آباد ۱۰۲۴
7	Sultan Abdullah Qutub Shah.	(A) سلطان عبد اللہ قطب شاہ	ضرب حیدر آباد
	Do.	(B) سلطان عبد اللہ بادشاہ	ضرب محمد نکر
	Do.	(C) سلطان عبد اللہ بادشاہ غازی	ضرب دار السلطنۃ حیدر آباد
	Do.	(D) ختم بالخیر والسعادۃ ۱۰۶۸	ضرب دار السلطنۃ حیدر آباد
8	Abu-l-Hasan Qutub Shah	ختم بالخیر والسعادۃ ۱۰۹۵	ضرب دار السلطنۃ حیدر آباد

Table of Ornaments found on the Qutub Shahi Coins

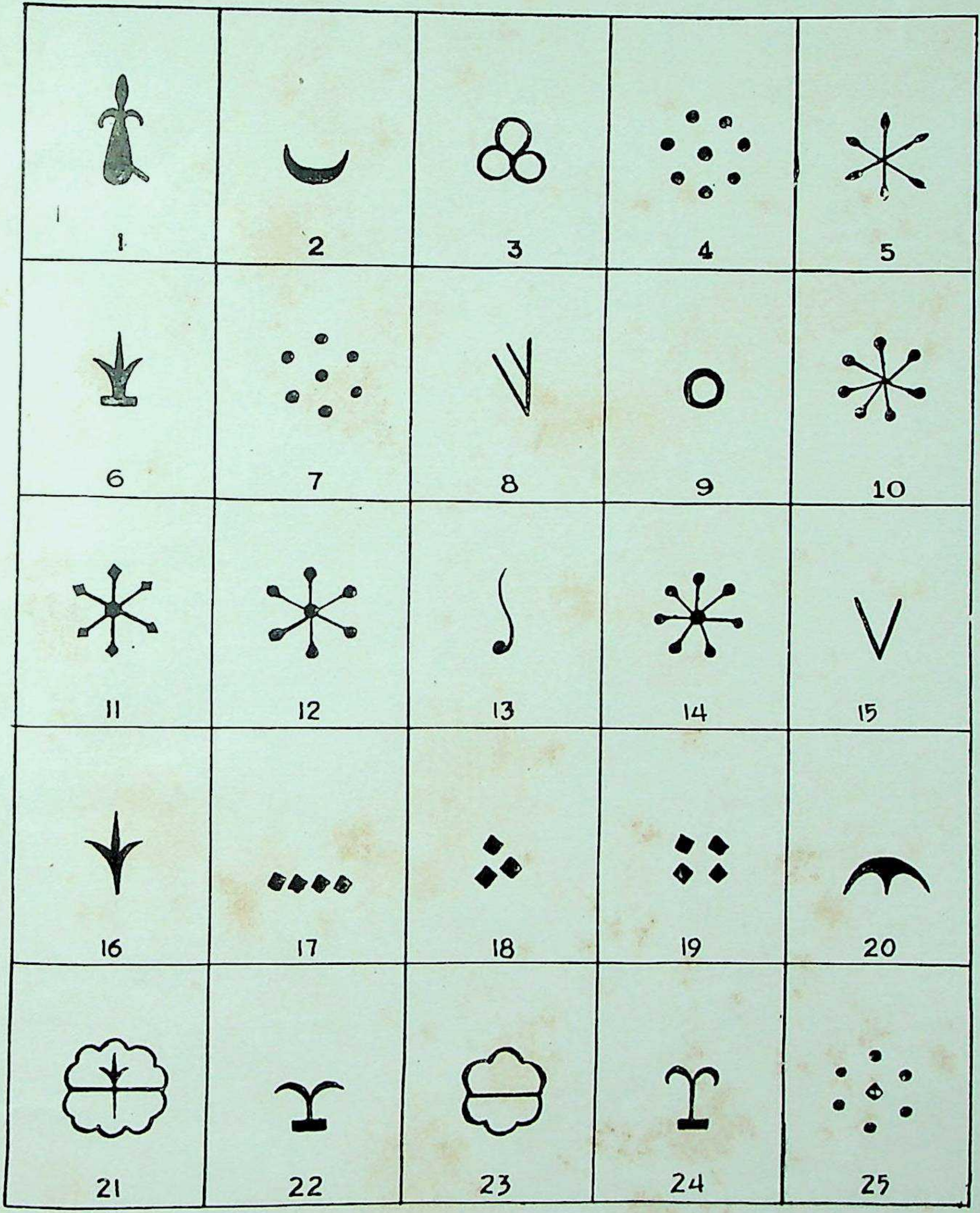
1
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Table of Ornaments found on the Qutub Shahi Coins

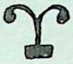
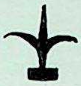
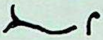
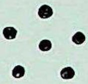
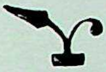
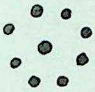
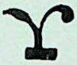
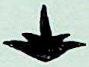
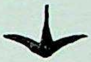
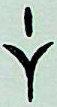
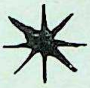
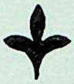
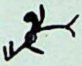
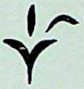
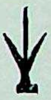
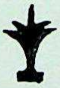
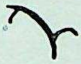
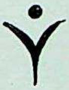
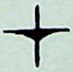
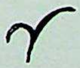
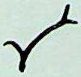
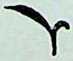
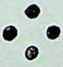
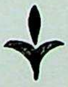
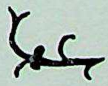
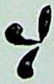
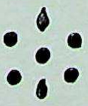
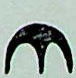
 26	 27	 28	 29	 30
 31	 32	 33	 34	 35
 36	 37	 38	 39	 40
 41	 42	 43	 44	 45
 46	 47	 48	 49	 50
	 51	 52	 53	

Table Showing Coins on which these Ornaments occur.

No. of Symbol	No. of Coins
1	6
2	31, 34, 45, 46, 215.
3	216, 217, 221.
4	215.
5	224.
6	221, 223, 224, 228, 229, 232, 237, 239, 240, 251, 252, 253, 258, 259, 261, 267, 270, 271, 275, 279, 280, 284, 288, 317, 340, 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 378, 380.
7	223, 225, 267, 277, 284.
8	223.
9	217, 218, 220, 221, 225, 229, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 239, 240, 243, 246, 249, 254, 259, 262, 267, 271, 272, 275, 284.
10	227, 228, 240.
11	217, 221, 249, 254, 262.
12	218, 238, 247, 250, 251, 252, 258, 261, 264.
13	250.
14	253.
15	245.
16	241, 288, 315, 317, 333.
17	218, 230, 244.
18	236, 256, 257.
19	222, 226, 242, 244.
20	255.
21	266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287.
22	266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287.
23	266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287.
24	269.
25	269, 270, 276, 279, 282, 283, 285.
26	272, 281, 284.
27	272, 275, 281, 282.
28	273.
29	281.
30	281.
31	271.
32	278.
33	356.
34	355.
35	294, 298, 300, 303, 323, 330, 331.
36	315.
37	318.
38	313.
39	308.
40	320.
41	329.
42	298.
43	299, 335, 336.
44	297.
45	295, 303, 323.
46	331.
47	306.
48	321, 327, 329.
49	330.
50	328.
51	325.
52	321, 327:
53	372.

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRI AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA

From A. H. 895 to A. H. 1098

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
895	1489, Nov. 25	922	1516, Feb. 5
896	1490, ,, 14	923	1517, Jan. 24
897	1491, ,, 4	924	1518, ,, 13
898	1492, Oct. 23	925	1519, ,, 3
899	1493, ,, 12	926	1519, Dec. 23
900	1494, ,, 2	927	1520, ,, 12
901	1495, Sept. 21	928	1521, ,, 1
902	1496, ,, 9	929	1522, Nov. 20
903	1497, Aug. 30	930	1523, ,, 10
904	1498, ,, 19	931	1524, Oct. 29
905	1499, ,, 8	932	1525, ,, 18
906	1500, July. 28	933	1526, ,, 8
907	1501, ,, 17	934	1527, Sept. 27
908	1502, ,, 7	935	1528, ,, 15
909	1503, June 26	936	1529, ,, 5
910	1504, ,, 14	937	1530, Aug. 25
911	1505, ,, 4	938	1531, ,, 15
912	1506, May. 24	939	1532, ,, 3
913	1507, ,, 13	940	1533, July. 23
914	1508, ,, 2	941	1534, ,, 13
915	1509, April 21	942	1535, ,, 2
916	1510, ,, 10	943	1536, June 20
917	1511, March 31	944	1537, ,, 10
918	1512, ,, 19	945	1538, May. 30
919	1513. ,, 9	946	1539, ,, 19
920	1514, Feb. 26	947	1540, ,, 8
921	1515, ,, 15	948	1541, April. 27

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A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
949	1542, April 17	978	1570, June. 5
950	1543, „ 6	979	1571, May 26
951	1544, March 25	980	1572, „ 14
952	1545, „ 15	981	1573, „ 3
953	1546, „ 4	982	1574, April. 23
954	1547, Feb. 21	983	1575, „ 12
955	1548, „ 11	984	1576, March 31
956	1549, Jan. 30	985	1577, March. 21
957	1550, „ 20	986	1578, „ 10
958	1551, „ 9	987	1579, Feb. 28
959	1551. Dec. 29	988	1580, „ 17
960	1552, „ 18	989	1581, „ 5
961	1553, „ 7	990	1582, Jan. 26
962	1554, Nov. 28	991	1583, „ 25 *1
963	1555, „ 16	992	1584, „ 14
964	1556, „ 4	993	1585, „ 3
965	1557, Oct. 24	994	1585, Dec. 23
966	1558, „ 14	995	1586, „ 12
967	1559, „ 3	996	1587, „ 2
968	560, Sept. 22	997	1588, Nov. 20
969	1561, „ 11	998	1589, „ 10
970	1562, Aug. 31	999	1590, Oct. 30
971	1563, „ 21	1000	1591, „ 19
972	1564, „ 9	1001	1592, „ 8
973	1565, July. 29	1002	1593, Sept. 27
974	1566, „ 19	1003	1594, „ 16
975	1567, „ 8	1004	1595, „ 6
976	1568, June. 26	1005	1596, Aug. 25
977	1569, „ 16	1006	1597, „ 14

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*1 Here the change to the New Style occurs

A. H.	A. D.	A. H.	A. D.
1007	1598, Aug. 4	1036	1626, Sept. 22
1008	1599, July. 24	1037	1627, „ 12
1009	1600, „ 13	1038	1628, Aug. 31
1010	1601, „ 2	1039	1629, „ 21
1011	1602, June. 21	1040	1630, „ 10
1012	1603, „ 11	1041	1631. July 30
1013	1604, May 30	1042	1632, „ 19
1014	1605, „ 19	1043	1633, „ 8
1015	1606, „ 9	1044	1634, June. 27
1016	1607, April. 28	1045	1635,, 17
1017	1608, „ 17	1046	1636, „ 5
1018	1609, „ 6	1047	1637, May. 26
1019	1610, March. 26	1048	1638, „ 15
1020	1611, „ 16	1049	1639, „ 4
1021	1612, March. 4	1050	1640, April 23
1022	1613, Feb. 21	1051	1641, „ 12
1023	1614, „ 11	1052	1642, „ 1
1024	1615, Jan. 31	1053	1643, March. 22
1025	1616, „ 20	1054	1644, „ 10
1026	1617, „ 9	1055	1645, Feb. 27
1027	1617, Dec. 29	1056	1646, „ 17
1028	1618, „ 19	1057	1647, „ 6
1029	1619, „ 8	1058	1648, Jan. 27
1030	1620, Nov. 26	1059	1649, „ 15
1031	1621, „ 16	1060	1650, Jan. 4
1032	1622, „ 5	1061	1650, Dec. 25
1033	1623, Oct. 25	1062	1651, „ 14
1034	1624, „ 14	1063	1652, „ 2
1035	1625, „ 3	1064	1653, Nov. 22

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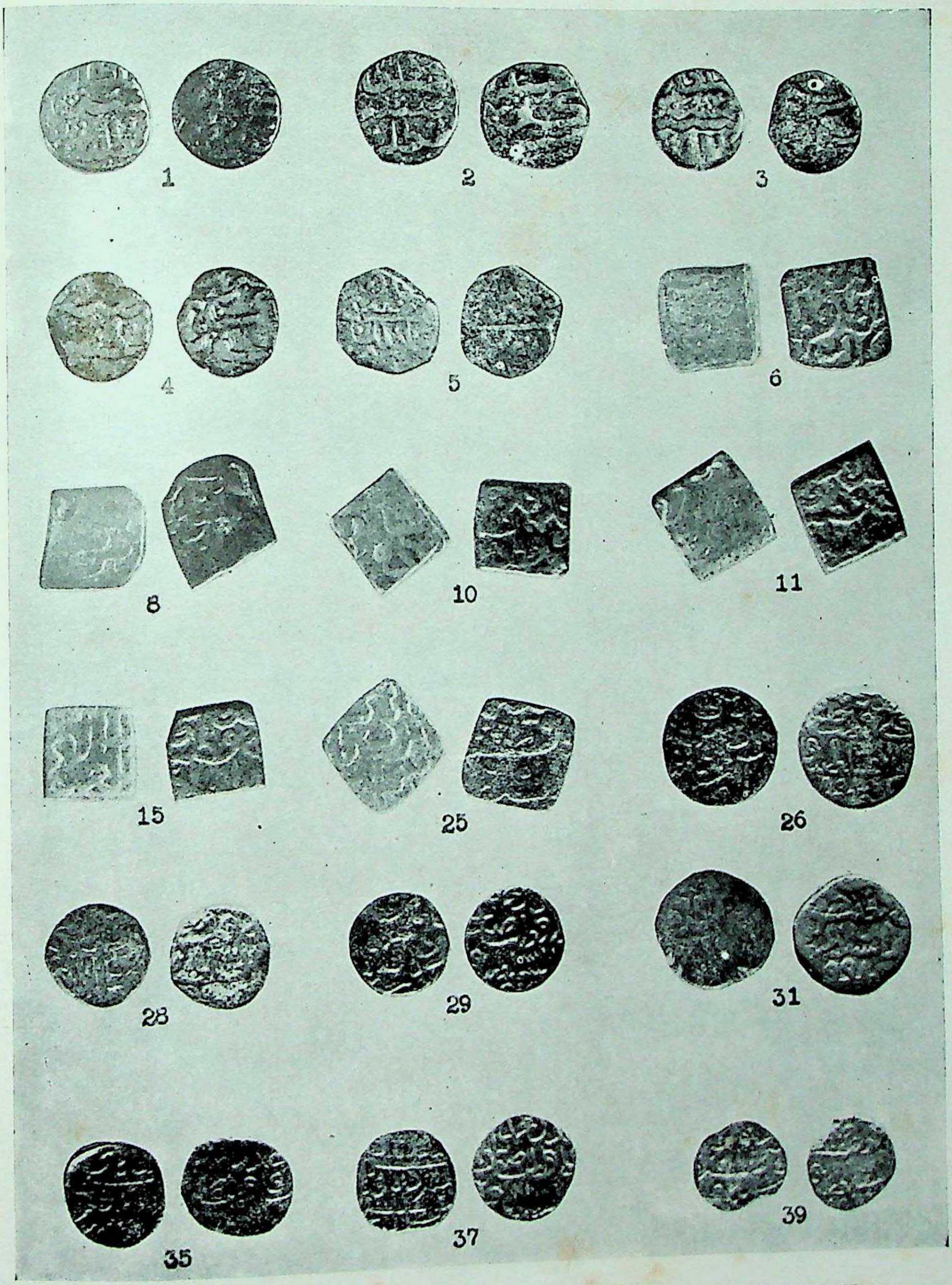
A. H.	A. D.			A. H.	A. D.		
1065	1654,	Nov.	11	1082	1671,	May.	10
1066	1655,	Oct.	31	1083	1672,	April.	29
1067	1656,	„	20	1084	1673.	„	18
1068	1657,	„	9	1085	1674,	„	7
1069	1658,	Sept.	29	1086	1675,	March.	28
1070	1659,	„	18	1087	1676,	„	16
1071	1660,	„	6	1088	1677,	„	6
1072	1661,	Aug.	27	1089	1678,	Feb.	23
1073	1662,	„	16	1090	1679,	„	12
1074	1663,	„	5	1091	1680,	„	2
1075	1664,	July.	25	1092	1681,	Jan.	21
1076	1665,	„	14	1093	1682,	„	10
1077	1666,	„	4	1094	1682,	Dec.	31
1078	1667,	June.	23	1095	1683,	„	20
1079	1668,	„	11	1096	1684,	„	8
1080	1669,	„	1	1097	1685,	Nov.	28
1081	1670,	May.	21	1098	1686,	„	17

Photographic reproductions

Plate No. I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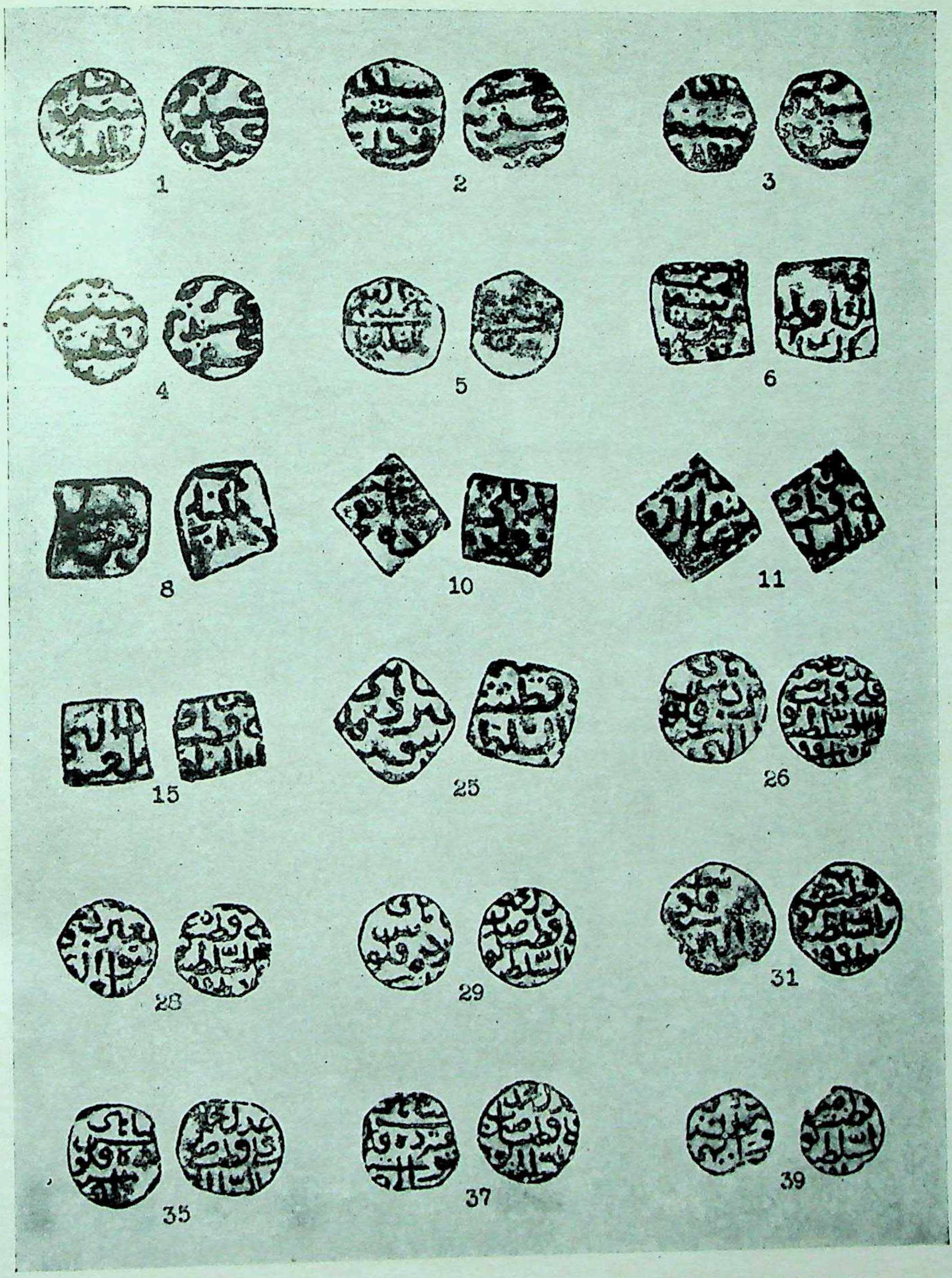
JAMSHEED QUTUB SHAH - SUBHAN QULI QUTUB SHAH

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings Plate No. II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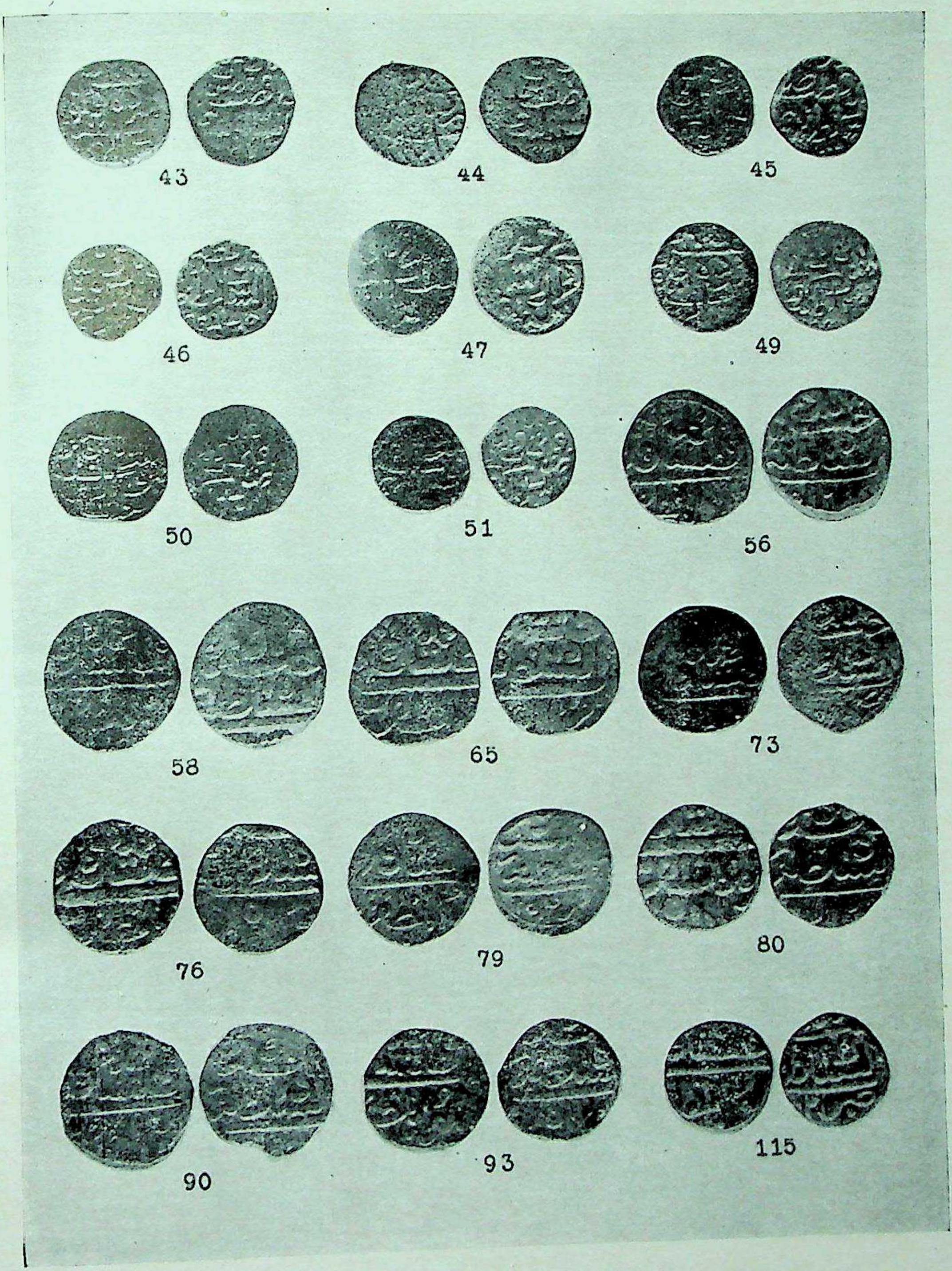
JAMSHEED QUTUB SHAH - SUBHAN QULI QUTUB SHAH

MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH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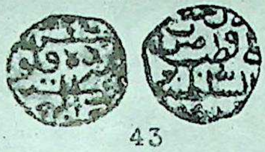
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings Plate No. IV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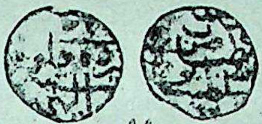
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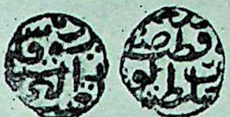
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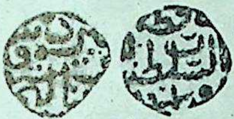
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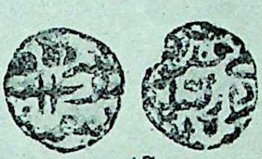
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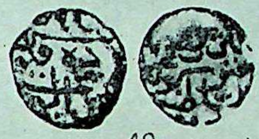
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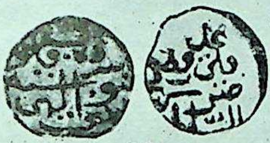
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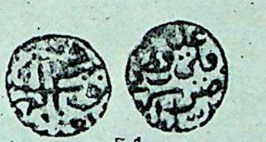
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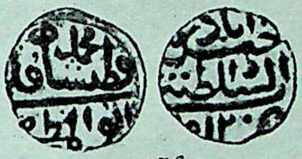
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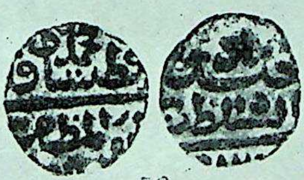
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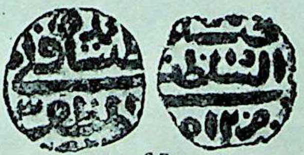
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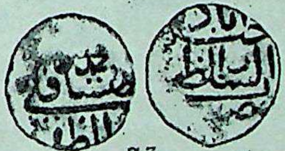
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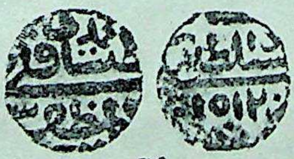
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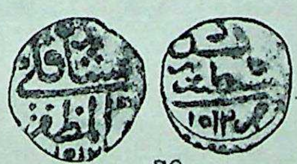
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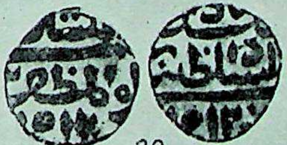
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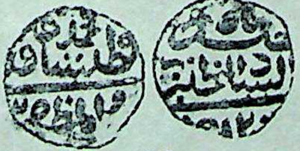
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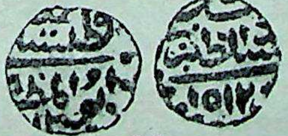
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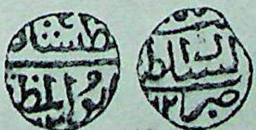
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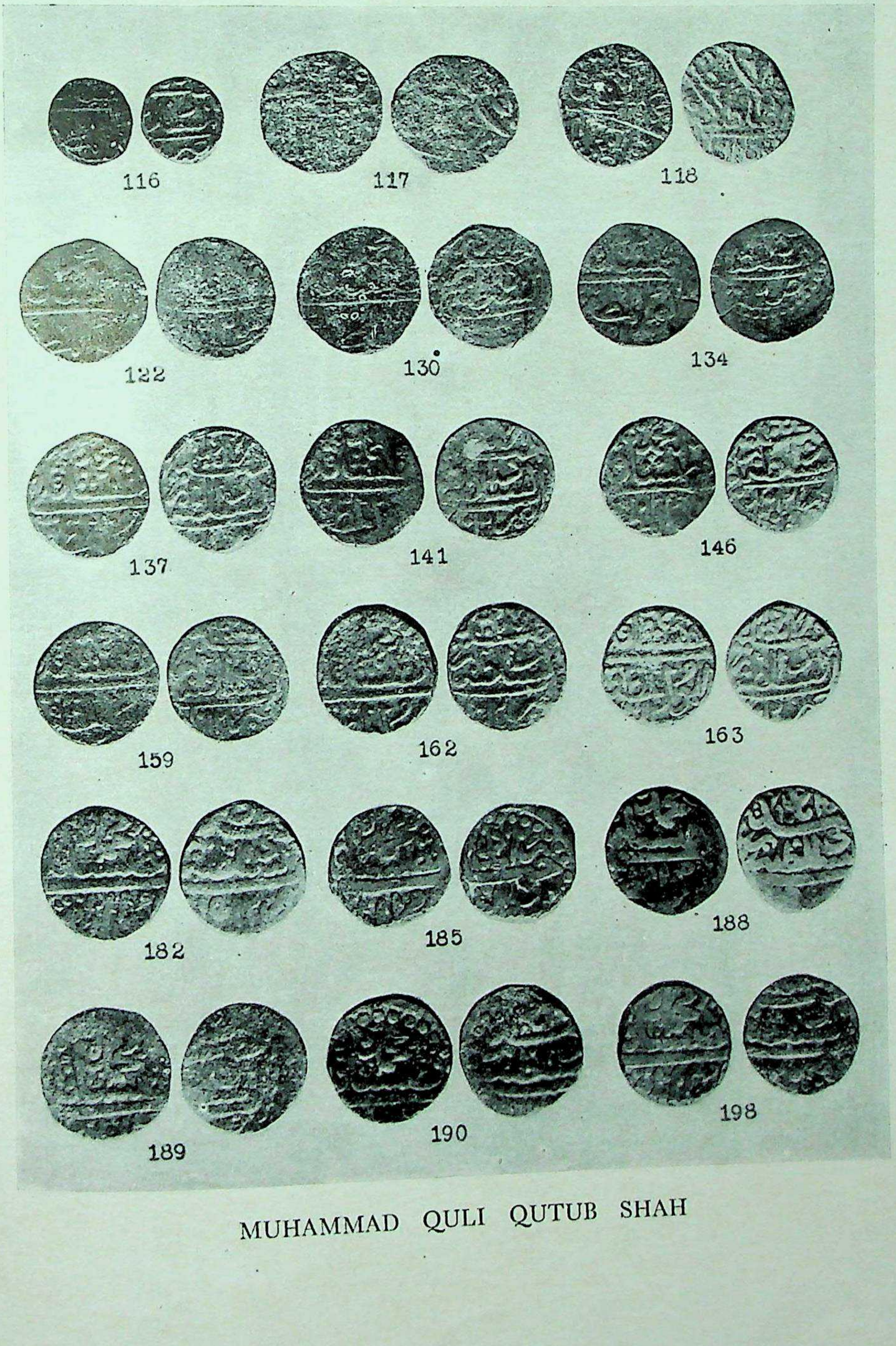
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH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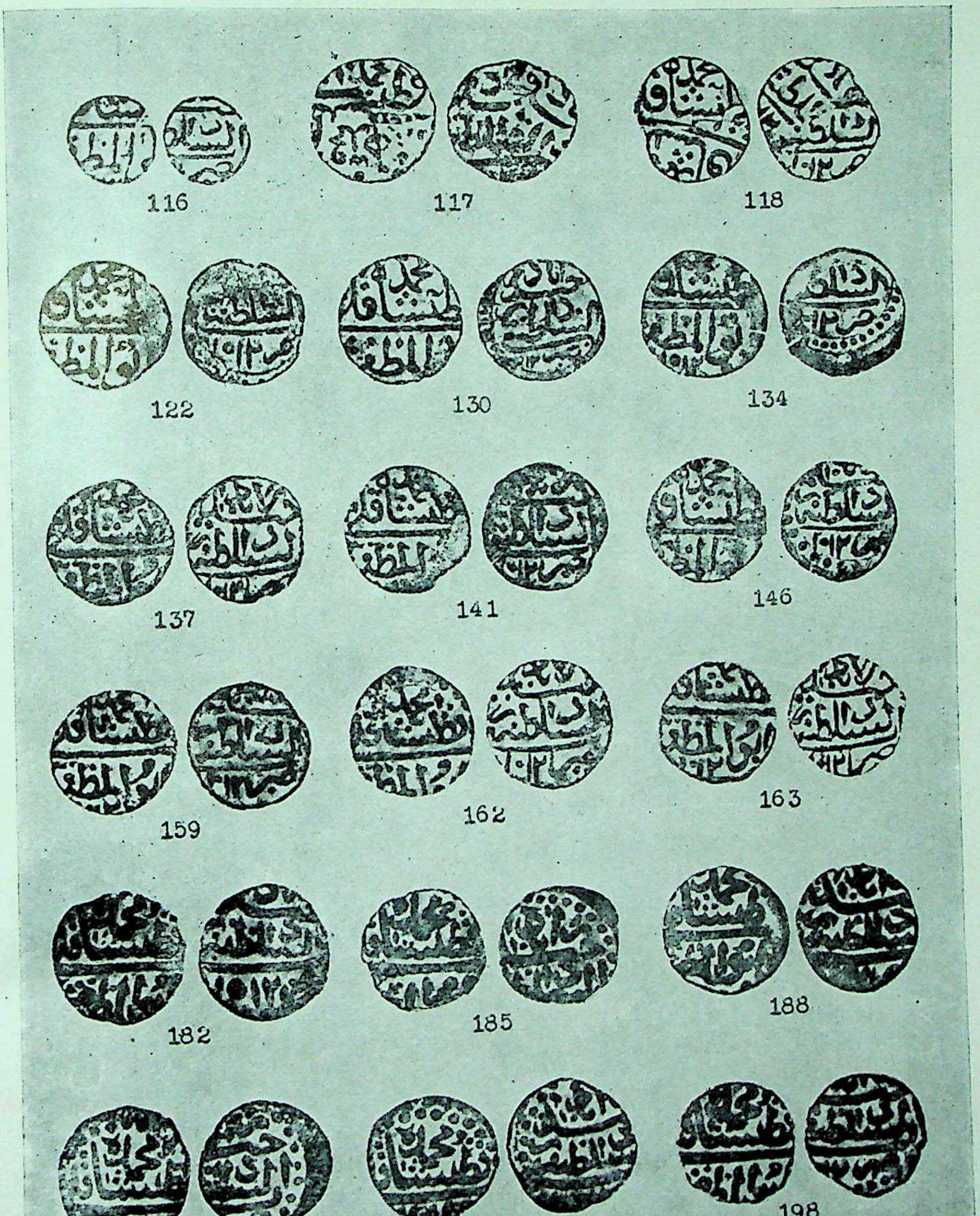
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings Plate No. VI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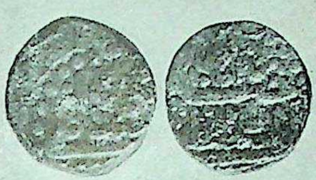
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH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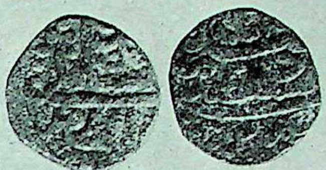
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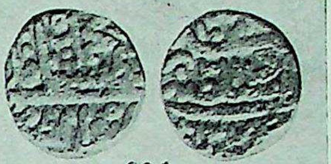
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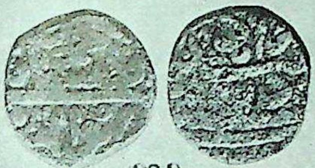
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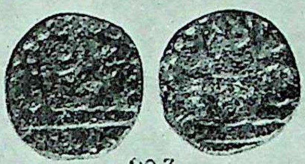
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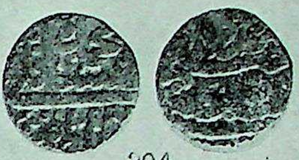
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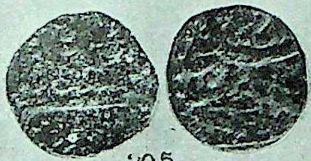
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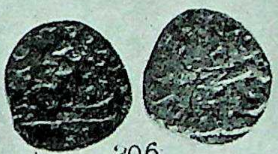
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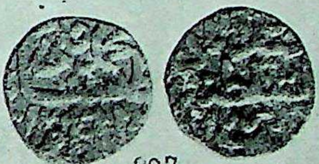
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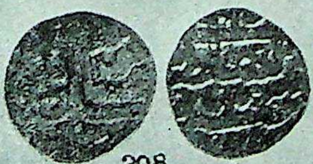
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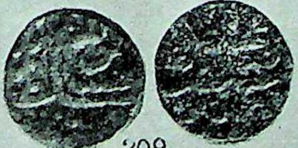
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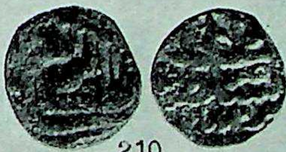
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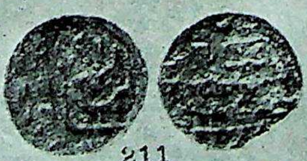
MUHAMMAD QUTB SHAH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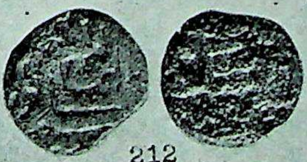
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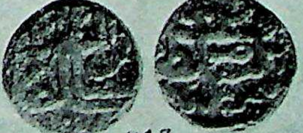
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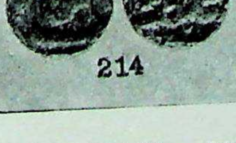
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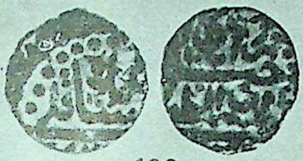
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH — MUHAMMAD QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings

Plate No. VIII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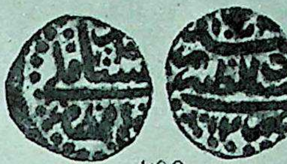
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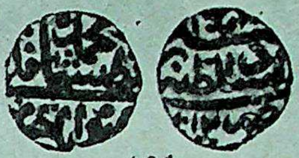
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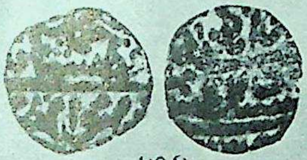
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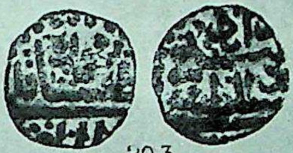
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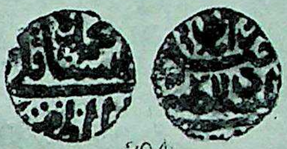
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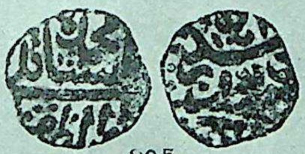
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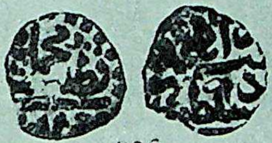
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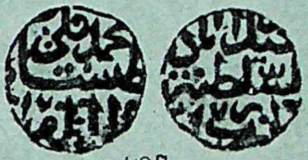
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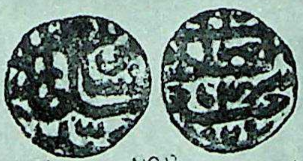
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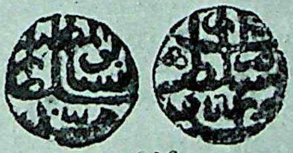
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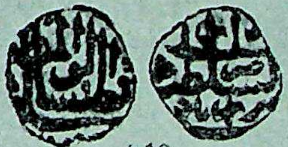
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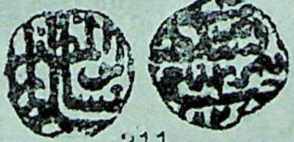
MUHAMMAD QUTB SHAH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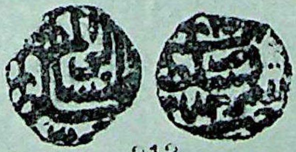
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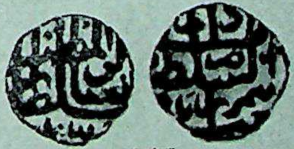
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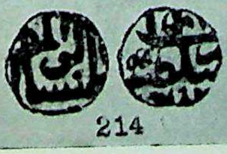
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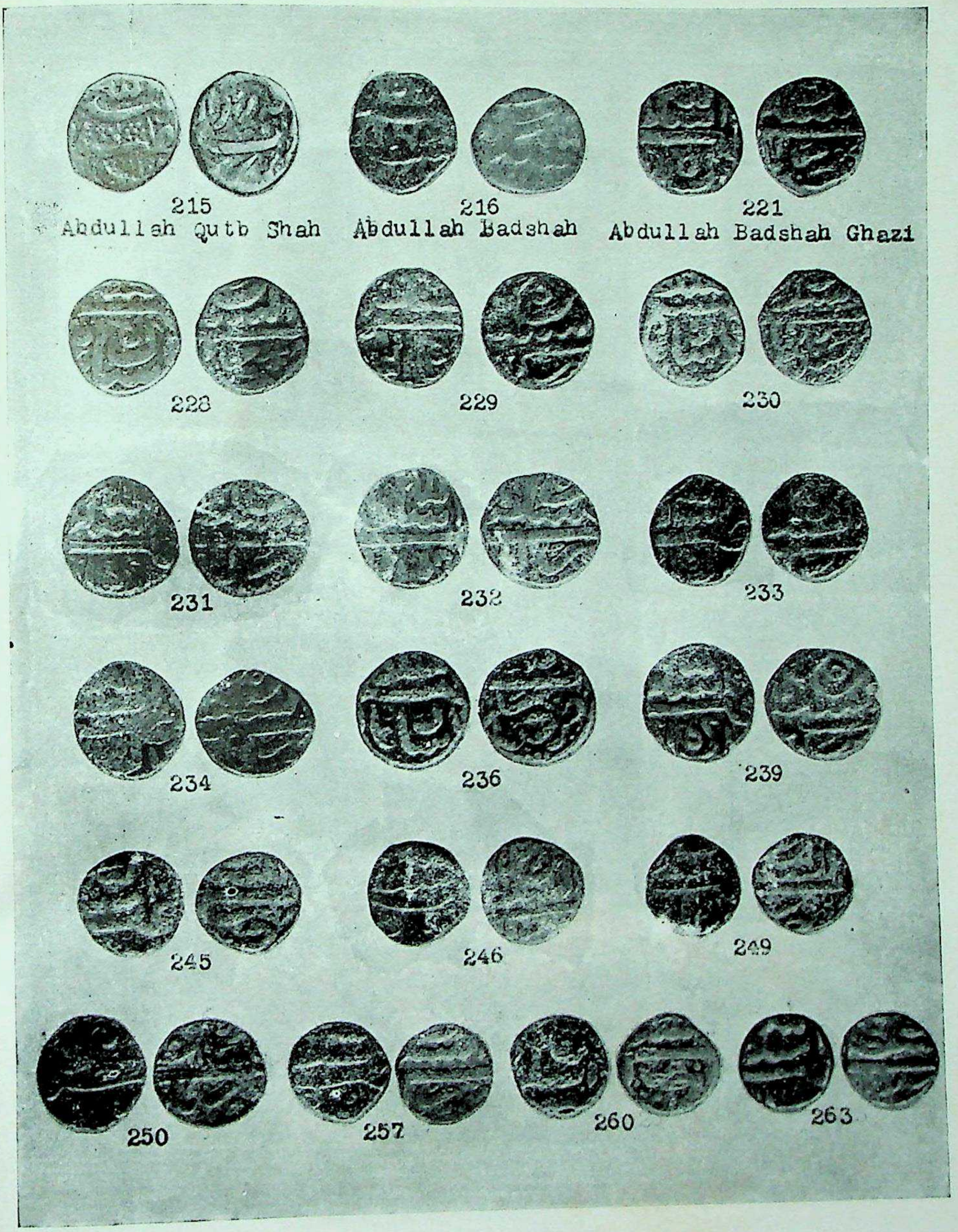
MUHAMMAD QULI QUTUB SHAH - MUHAMMAD QUTUB SHAH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Abdullah Badshah
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Abdullah Badshah Ghazi
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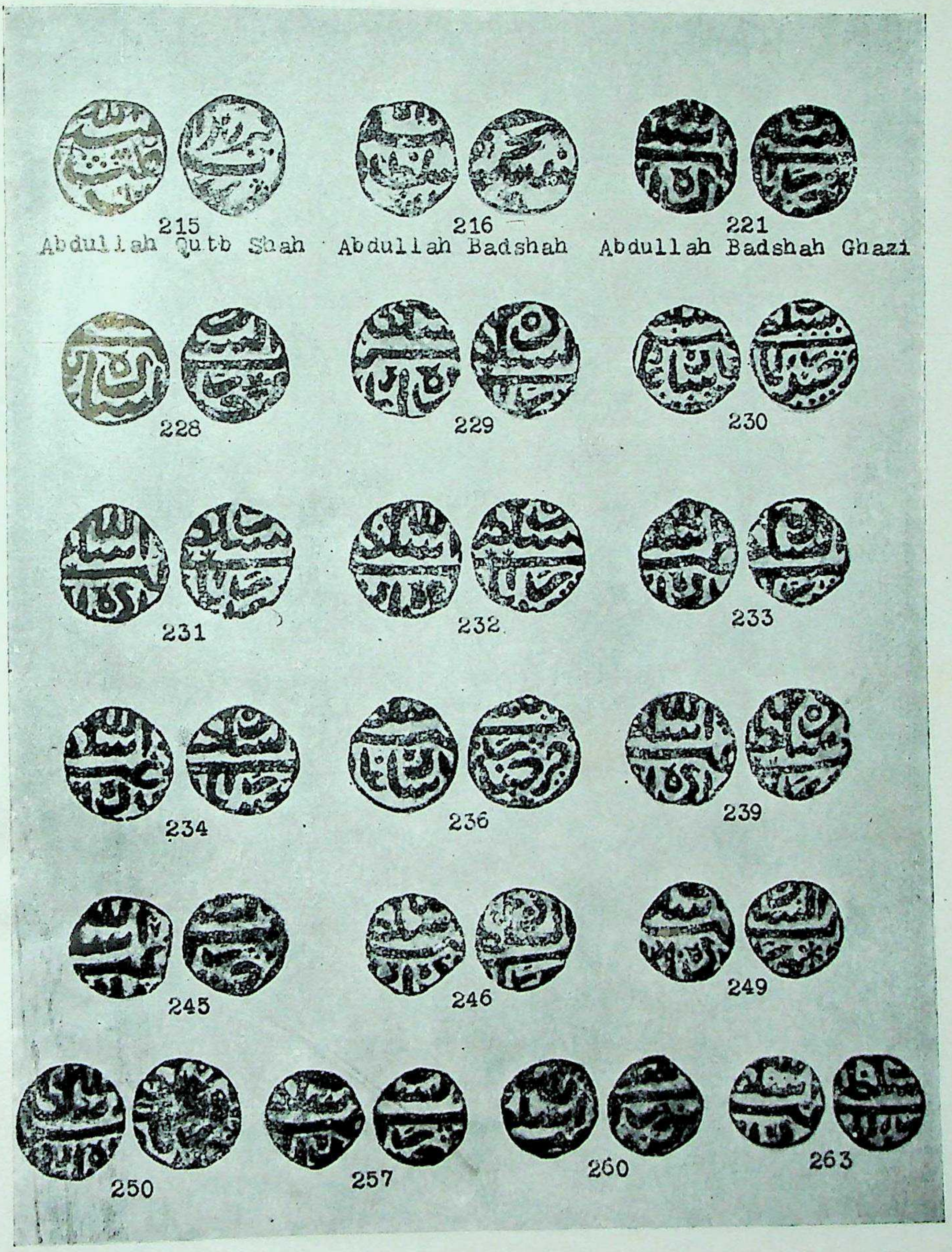
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings

Plate No. X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Abdullah Badshah Ghazi
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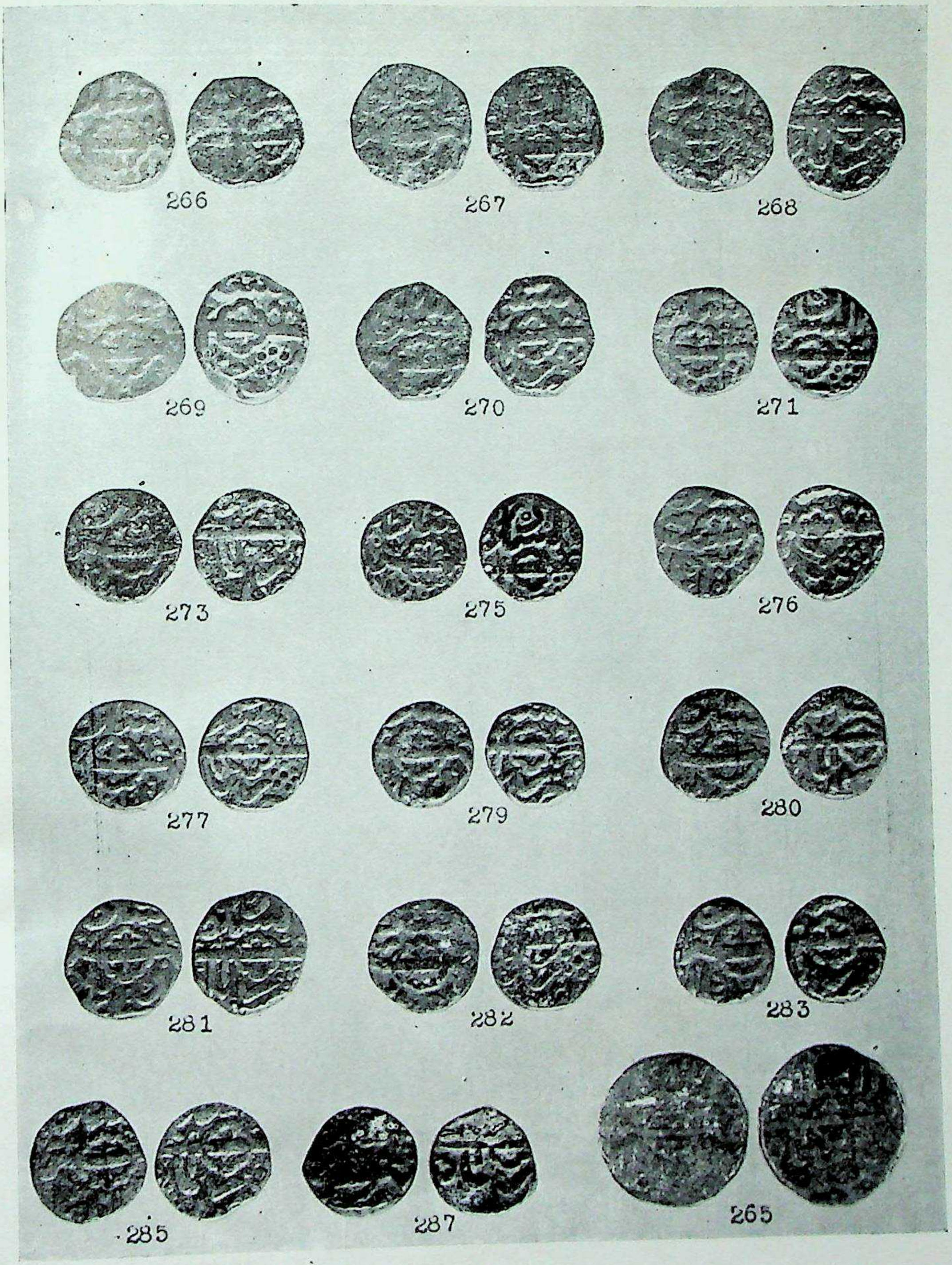
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH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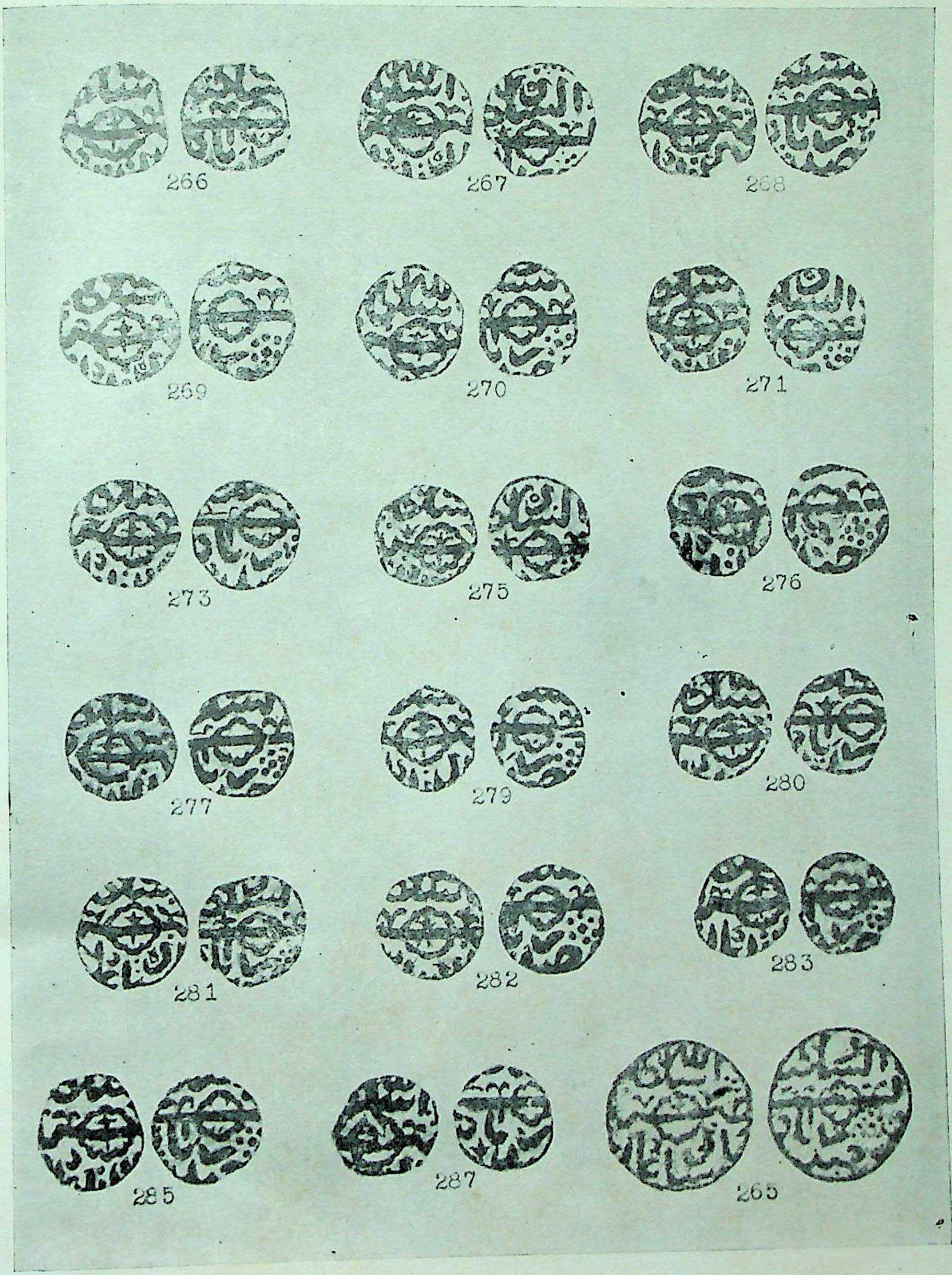
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings Plate No. XII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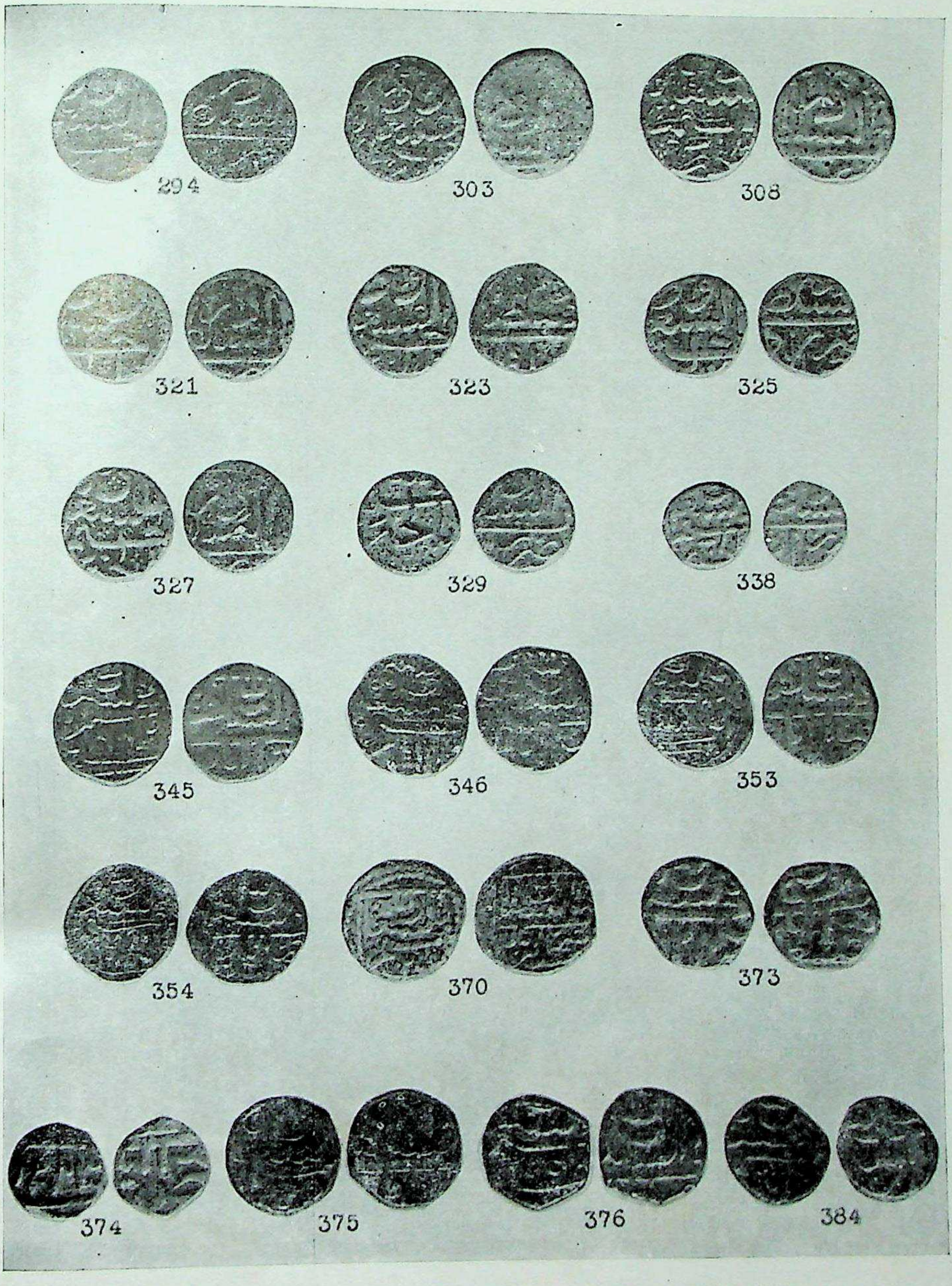
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH

Photographic reproductions

Plate No. XIII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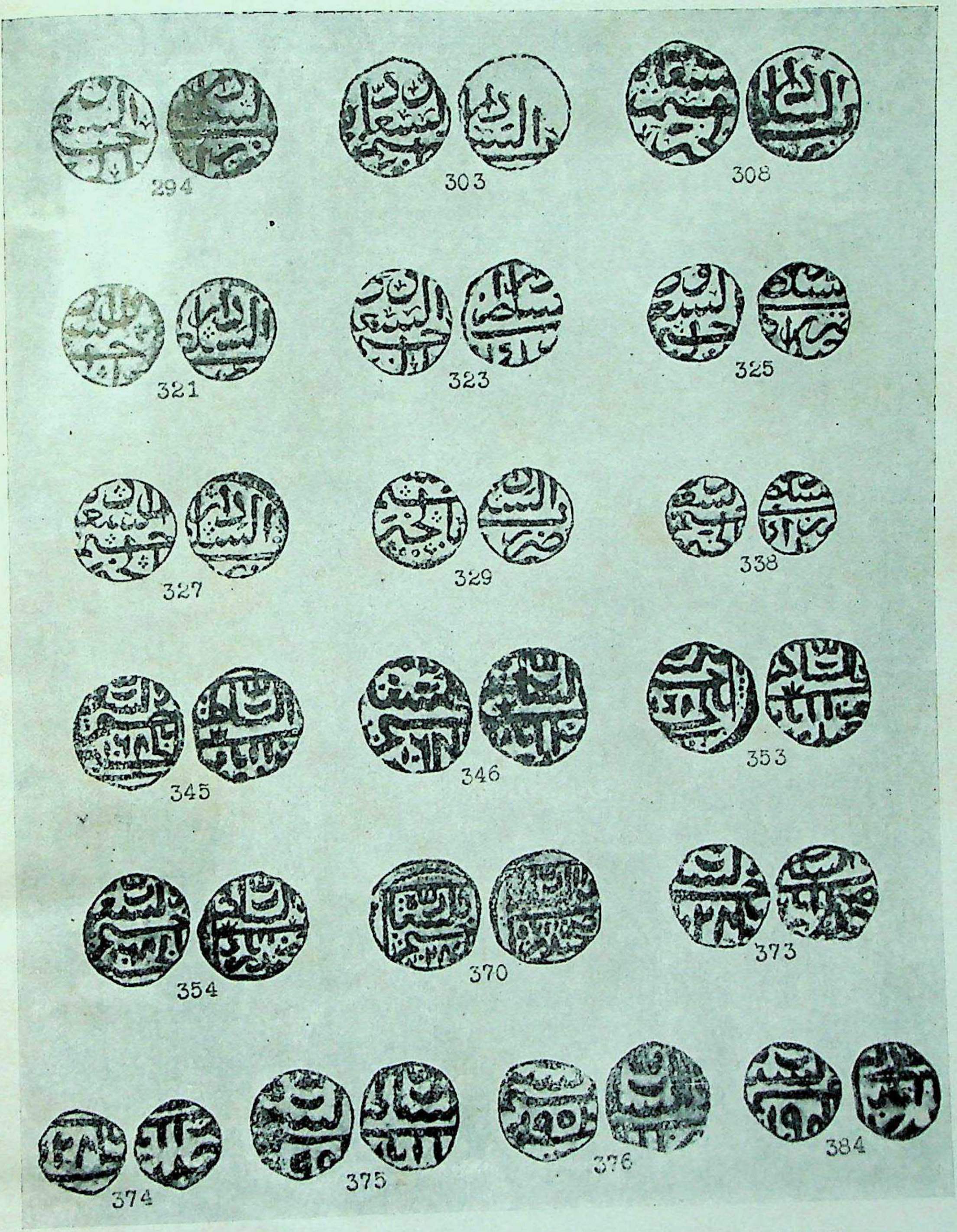
ABDULLAH QUTUB SHAH - ABUL HASAN QUTUB SHAH

Inked rubbings Plate No. XIV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